

REPORT

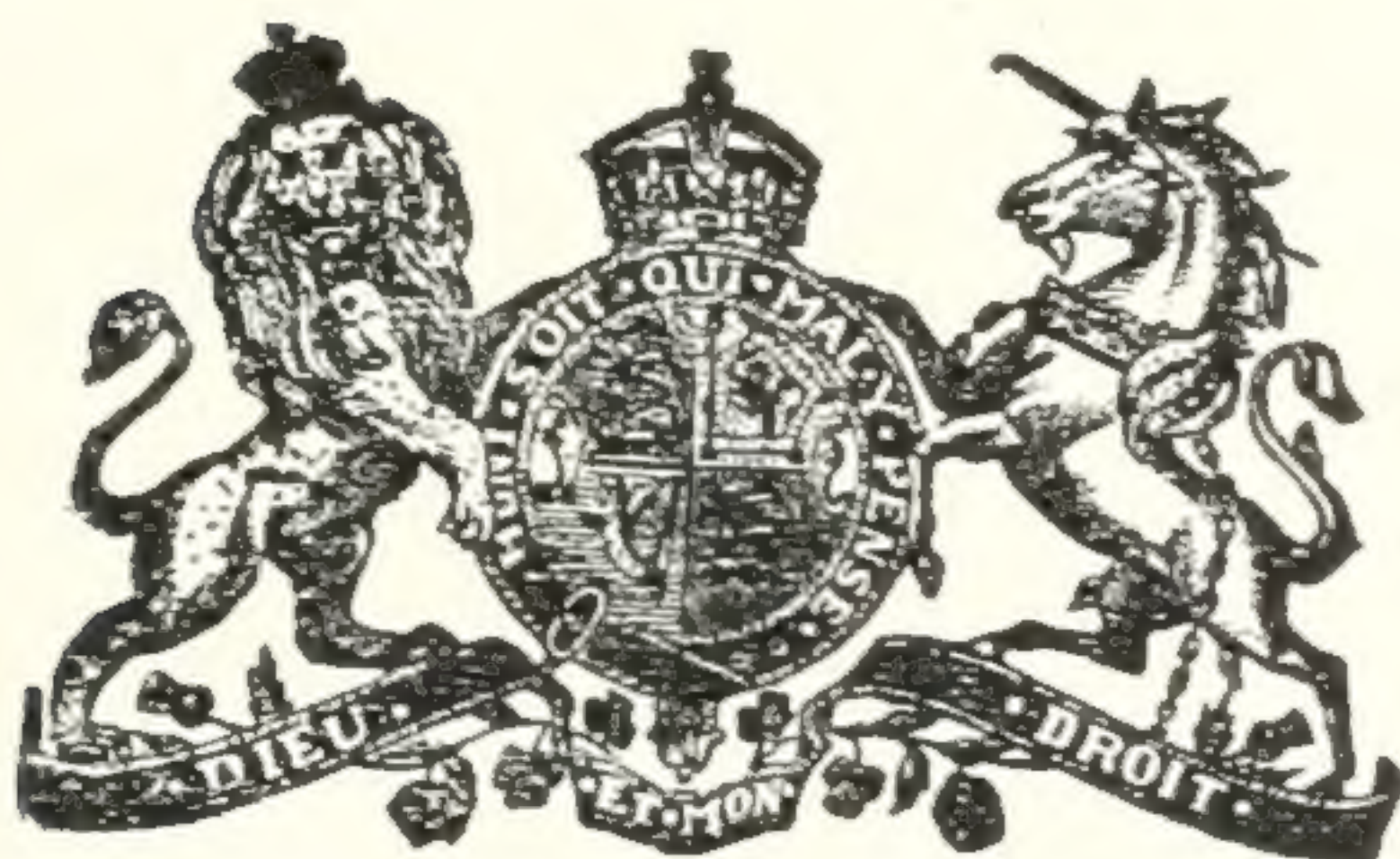
OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1911

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1911

[No. 36—1912.]

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey,
G.C.M.G., &c., Governor-General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the Honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, all of which is respectfully submitted.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labour.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,
1911.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
OTTAWA, June 5, 1911.

To the Honourable W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P., C.M.G.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911.

The year, as being the first complete fiscal period during which a Minister has been specially charged with the administration of the Portfolio of Labour, is one of more than common interest and importance, and has seen a marked expansion in the scope of the work of the Department and in the effect of the same.

The economic history of the year will show a continuance of the industrial activity and prosperity which have now characterized Canada for some years past. The immigration figures for the year show a remarkable advance on the preceding year, reaching the large figure of 311,084, an increase of one-third over the preceding fiscal period, and representing the largest number of immigrants ever arriving in Canada during a single year. The increase was alike due to the larger numbers of those arriving at ocean ports and those coming across the border, the ocean port arrivals showing a great increase in British immigration, so that the majority of new settlers in the Dominion is, to an increasing extent, English-speaking. The agricultural yield in Western Canada for the year 1910 was slightly under that of the preceding year, owing mostly to drought during July. There was, however, a substantial increase in acreage in the West, with uniform high prices for farm produce and returns above the average for crops in older parts of Canada. The growing bulk of the commerce of the Dominion is shown in the increase of over \$75,000,000 in the trade returns for the fiscal year, the figures respectively being, for 1910-11, \$726,008,367, and for 1909-10, \$648,977,608. Railway construction during the year was extremely active, some 6,000 miles of railway being in various stages of completion; the chief work of this nature being the trunk line and branches of the National Transcontinental road, with extensions of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian Northern Railway Companies.

There has also to be taken into account work done on the completion of several important contracts in New Brunswick and on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company connecting Edmonton with Lake Superior.

Industrial disputes have included one or two somewhat important strikes for the year, involving, however, less loss of labour on the whole than for several years. Rising wages and absence of any serious conditions of unemployment were marked features of the year. The trend of wages generally was upward; this even to a more marked degree than during the preceding year or two.

The administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act continues a matter of marked interest and importance in the work of the Department. There were, during the year, thirty-one disputes referred under the provisions of the Act. The report of the operations under the Act, which has been hitherto published as an integral part of the annual departmental report, is on the present occasion published as a separate appendix to the report, this being deemed desirable because of the increasing bulk of the joint volume, also because of the demand for statements in a concise and compact form of the operations of the Act named.

The Combines Investigation Act, which became law during the session of Parliament of 1909-10, was also placed under the administration of the Minister of Labour, and a statement of proceedings for the year under this measure will be laid before Parliament also in a separate appendix to the annual report.

PUBLICATION OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The publication of the *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly publication of the Department, involves a considerable proportion of the time and energies of several members of the staff. The regular publication of a periodical of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pages monthly, with a circulation of over 15,000, and with French and English issues, is a task of no small magnitude.

It is essential that the editor of the *Labour Gazette* shall (1) keep in close touch with and maintain active supervision over the corps of fifty correspondents, including one for each important industrial centre for the Dominion; (2) follow closely through the daily and weekly press, and commercial publications, special letters of inquiry, and otherwise, the industrial and economic movements of the country, the main features of which the *Labour Gazette* aims to record monthly, in a more comprehensive form than is attempted elsewhere. The editing of the reports of correspondents, the collection of particulars and statistics as to industrial disputes and industrial accidents, the preparation of careful abstracts of legislation affecting industrial interests as enacted by all legislative authorities in Canada, and a noting of all that passes of vital importance to the industrial world, represent a wide and varied field of labour.

Apart from the work of the editor and the assistance necessarily given him by other members of the staff there is the further task of distribution. It must be remembered that there is a paid circulation of over 10,000, with a free list of 5,000 free copies. Much care and attention are needed to keep this extensive mailing list in proper form, by the elimination of cancelled subscriptions and the addition of new ones, by changes in addresses, and—in the case of the free exchanges—by the frequent changes in names and addresses of secretaries of trades unions,

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to all which, it will be remembered, copies of the *Labour Gazette* are sent free of charge. The printing is of course done by the Printing Bureau, and is entirely under its control. The Bureau also undertakes the mailing of the *Labour Gazette*, but the preparation of the mailing list is a work governed entirely by the Department itself; from the Department also are mailed the many hundred copies of the *Labour Gazette* which are sent abroad. The necessary attention to business details of this nature is sufficient to occupy the full time of two or three clerks.

The French edition of the *Labour Gazette* is published a few days later than the English and is a complete copy of the English edition. This work also is done wholly in the Department, being entrusted to Mr. E. Vincelette, appointed by the Civil Service Commission late in the year 1909.

The *Labour Gazette* is now a publication of recognized value in the industrial world, and is regarded as an authority on social and economic matters. With hardly an exception the Banks of Canada subscribe for a sufficient number to forward copies to their branch offices throughout the Dominion, and the regular and accurate statements printed in its pages on industrial and economic matters has been found of special value.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The general correspondence of the Department has been of the usual character, extending over a wide range of many interests. Inquiries as to the proceedings under Acts under the administration of the Minister of Labour, and as to legislation associated with the Department, naturally represent a large proportion of the correspondence, and the inquiries received continue to come from many countries and from all classes of society.

THE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT ON COST OF LIVING.

The Department published during the year a report on Wholesale Prices in Canada from 1890 to 1909, the most extensive undertaking of the kind yet carried out in this country. The volume, which comprised several hundred pages, was in the hands of the printer at the time the last annual report of the Department was in course of preparation, and its contents were set forth in some detail in that report. The special report appeared towards the close of an extended and somewhat agitated discussion in many countries regarding the increased cost of living. Information bearing on the cost of commodities generally was eagerly sought on all sides. In the United States special inquiries were undertaken, some by the United States Government itself, others by the Governments of various individual States; the researches made by these bodies frequently brought the inquirers into contact with the Department of Labour of Canada, where information as to conditions in this country was sought. It is believed the conditions in Canada have been made much clearer by reason of the investigations involved in the preparation of the report of wholesale prices, above mentioned. The subject represented a field of research wholly new in the Dominion. The task was that of ascertaining the variations in wholesale prices of 230 leading commodities during a period of 20 years. The information was sought, not for the purpose of proving

or disproving any theory or view as to rise or fall in prices, but to secure a reliable foundation for future statistical work on similar lines. No attempt had been previously made to lay any such foundation.

The preparation of the report was entrusted to Mr. R. H. Coats, who had been for several years Assistant Editor of the *Labour Gazette*, and involved for many months the severest labour and closest application. Files of daily newspapers and trade journals for two decades had to be carefully searched and analyses and compilations therefrom prepared under Mr. Coats' direction, while the preparation of numerous effective charts, many of them in colour, indicating in a striking manner the results achieved, were almost of necessity the personal work of the editor of the volume.

Fortunately the reception given the report by the public justified the labour expended on its preparation. Seven thousand copies of the report were printed and between four and five thousand copies were distributed during the summer months of 1910. Many leading newspapers of Canada, as also of the United States, printed extended reviews of a closely appreciative and complimentary character. In the chapter in the present report dealing with these matters are included extracts from reviews in the case of a number of recognized statistical authorities which made the report an occasion for careful study and comparison, with thoughtful criticisms as to method and system. The following sentences from the review by the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society are illustrative of the general tone of the comments made, as also of the ready recognition of the substantial value and merit of the volume as a whole: "An appendix to the report prepared contains a summary of information in regard to the principal index numbers compiled in other countries and a discussion of the principles which should govern a compilation of such numbers. This memorandum is carefully written and shows that the writer of the report has approached his task armed with the knowledge necessary for bringing it to a satisfactory issue. A brief discussion of causes and effects of price fluctuations is also marked by moderation and freedom from narrow prejudices; in fact the work has been quite clearly carried out in a scientific spirit and reflects much credit on the compiler of the report and on the Canadian Department of Labour."

It may be added that the appreciation by the public was perhaps best manifested in the fact that the Department sent out prior to the close of the fiscal year not less than seven hundred copies of the report in direct response to requests, apart from the four or five thousand copies noted above, as distributed to official classes and to specially selected lists.

During the fiscal year now ended the prices inquiry was carried further, so that the comparison, which in the special report described extended only to 1909, may be continued to 1910, and a special report on methods of wholesale prices published for the year 1900, serves as a natural supplement to the earlier volume. Calendar years were taken for the purposes of these reports, this enabling them to be used more effectively for comparative purposes, and it is worth noting in passing that the increase of cost of commodities included in the analysis was larger in 1900 than in 1909. In 1909, the index number stood at 121.2 as compared with 120.8 for 1908; for 1910, however, the index number stood at 125 1,

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a gain of four points over 1909. Only when it is realized how vital is the relation between wholesale prices and retail prices, and how important, therefore, the bearing which wholesale prices have on the whole question of the cost of living, can the value of a report of this nature be fully appreciated.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The work of the Department brings it naturally into close contact with industrial disputes. The Minister of Labour is entrusted with the administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the Conciliation and Labour Act, the first of these particularly having impressed itself strongly on the public mind; and the Department has in addition made it a special point since its establishment in 1900 to collect particulars and statistics of strikes and lockouts, ascertaining the cause of dispute, manner of settlement, dates of beginning and ending, numbers concerned, and all other facts concerning which information is available. As stated at the outset of these remarks, the number of trade disputes for the year 1910 shows a slight increase over the number of the year preceding, eighty-four as against sixty-nine. A gratifying feature of the figures is, however, found in the fact that the number of working days lost, owing to strikes or lockouts, shows a substantial reduction of twenty-five per cent. from the figures of the previous year, and falls also below the figures of the year earlier.

Two strikes only occurred during the year which may be said to have been of large industrial importance; one originating, however, during the previous year among the coal miners of Springhill, N.S., and the other that of the conductors and trainmen of the Grand Trunk Railway. Some remarks on these strikes will appear on the following page.

Although, as stated above, the loss of working days was less for 1910 than during some years preceding, yet much over half the time lost is to be credited to the long continuing dispute at Springhill, where the approximate loss for the year is placed at 374,400, against a total loss, it will be remembered, of 677,534. The disputes which came next in importance, viewed from this all-important standpoint, with the proportion of lost time indicated, were the following, viz.: (1) Builders' labourers at Toronto, Ont., 40,000 days; (2) conductors and trainmen of Grand Trunk Railway Company, 37,500 days; (3) carmen of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, 30,000; (4) bricklayers and masons at Montreal, 23,600; (5) cloak makers, Montreal, Que., 28,050; (6) plumbers at Montreal, Que., 26,000; (7) painters at Toronto, Ont., 17,000; (8) iron moulders at Carleton Place, 216,000; (9) cotton mill hands at Hamilton, Ont., 213,750. There was no other single dispute involving a loss of over 10,000 working days. In fact, summing up, of eighty-four disputes during the year representing a net loss of 677,534 working days, one involved a loss of 374,400 working days, nine represented the loss of 231,000 days and seventy-four represented among them the loss of the remaining 72,000 days. The building trades were responsible, as usual, for the largest proportion in the actual number of strikes, which affected all parts of the country save the Maritime Provinces.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

As pointed out earlier in these remarks, the statement of proceedings for the year under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is this year presented in a separate appendix to the departmental report. A brief reference to the operations for the year may be properly made at this point. The total number of disputes referred during the year under the terms of the Act was thirty-one, bringing up to 106 the number of disputes dealt with under the Act during the four years of its existence. In twenty-seven of these cases the strikes that threatened were averted and in four cases the threatened strikes were not averted.

It will be interesting to glance for a moment at some of the more notable instances in which the means provided under the Act for the settlement of disputes operated strikingly to the public benefit. One of the first cases dealt with during the year was a dispute between the Shipping Companies of Montreal and the Longshoremen of that port, to the number of 1,800. In this case the outcome of the efforts of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which the dispute was referred was not only a settlement of the points in dispute as to wages and conditions of employment, but also a signed agreement between the parties concerned, effective for a period of five years, in connection with which a permanent Committee of Conciliation was established, to which it was agreed to refer for adjustment any differences which might arise during the term of the agreement. It is also worthy of note that the sum of \$2,000 was deposited with the Royal Trust Company by the Shipping Companies and the longshoremen, as a joint guarantee on the part of each for the observance of the agreement. The permanent committee was called upon several times during the year to adjust matters of difference, and the information reaching the Department goes to show that its services were entirely effective.

The outcome of a dispute between the Alberta Coal Mining Company at Cardiff, Alta., and its employés is best shown by the following sentences received in the Department from Mr. George S. Montgomery, General Manager of the Company, namely, "We are pleased to be able to refer differences to such a Board as is established under the law, for without this recourse there would have been either a strike or a lockout and the mine would have been idle during the busy portion of the year."

A dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its conductors, baggagemen, yardmen, &c., to the number of 4,360, was adjusted during the summer of 1910. In this case the recommendations of the Board were not accepted directly, but following the consideration of the same, negotiations took place which resulted in some modifications of the findings, enabling an amicable arrangement to be reached. An agreement between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and employés of the classes described in the foregoing case above cited, was also reached on similar lines.

A dispute between the Toronto Railway Company and its employés threatened an interruption of the street railway service of Toronto during August, a time when the city is usually filled with visitors to the annual Industrial Exhibition. The points chiefly at issue in arranging a new working agreement were in some instances difficult and complicated, and were reached only by mutual compromise,

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guided by the Board. A letter addressed by Mayor Geary of Toronto to His Honour Judge Barron, Chairman of the Board, expressed the satisfaction of the people of Toronto at the settlement reached, the Mayor remarking in his note "You have rendered services which have destroyed the possibility of a state of affairs which would threaten the prosperity of the city and the comfort of the citizens, and, at this particular moment, the success of the exhibition."

Three important references under the Act during the year related to demands for increased wages and improved conditions on the part of maintenance-of-way employés of the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway systems, the number of men concerned in the three disputes being about 7,000. Separate boards were established and amicable agreements were effected in the case of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway Companies. In the case of the Grand Trunk Pacific no formal agreement had been effected at the date of writing, but some benefit is understood to have resulted from the investigation and the threatened strike appeared at date of writing to have been averted. During the last weeks of the financial year a Board was established to deal with difficulties between the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada and its employés. No formal agreement had been reported to the Department at the date of writing, but the Chairman of the Board had informally expressed his expectation that on most of the points at issue a satisfactory arrangement would be effected without difficulty.

The disputes in which strikes were not averted are briefly as follows: (1) British Columbia Copper Company at Greenwood, B.C., and employés, numbering 350. The question at issue was that of the 'closed shop' which the Board had refused to recommend. The strike lasted about three weeks and the dispute was adjusted on the lines recommended by the Board: (2) Canadian Northern Railway Company and its carmen, involving 600 men, lasting from July 7 to September 27, when the men returned to work on the terms recommended by the Board: (3) Winnipeg Electric Railway and its employés, the strike lasted two weeks during December; subsequently a settlement was effected on the lines recommended by the Board: (4) The most important industrial dispute of the year, and constituting one of the four above mentioned, was that of the conductors and trainmen of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, where a strike, exceptionally sharp and dramatic in character, occurred, attracting public attention in a marked degree because of the nature of the industry concerned, and the large and populous country served by its lines. The terms of the report of the Board and the minority report were given to the parties on June 22 and the parties not agreeing to accept the recommendations made further negotiations for a settlement. These efforts, however, failing, a strike of the employés was declared on July 18, continuing until August 2, when a settlement was reached as a result of Government intervention, by virtue of which the great majority of the employés concerned resumed work from that date, or shortly thereafter.

Another notable industrial dispute which attracted considerable public interest during the year was that at the coal mines at Springhill, N.S., where, however, the dispute and the strike arising therefrom had been left over from the preceding year. This strike may be perhaps considered the most stubbornly

fought struggle in the industrial history of Canada. Starting on August 10, 1909, it continued for twenty-two months, closing only on May 29 of the present year. The nature of the questions involved, and the precise circumstances leading up to the strike, were set forth in some detail in the annual report of last year, and it will be remembered that the matter had been made also the subject of a special investigation by the Deputy Minister of Labour in September, 1909. The industry concerned being a coal mine, the dispute fell within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and had been made, before a strike was declared, the subject of an investigation before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the Chairman of the Board having been the Honourable Mr. Justice Longley. The matters at issue included wages and conditions of a general character, and also the question of union recognition, there being much ground for believing that the question of recognition was by far the most serious of the matters in dispute. In discussing the outbreak of this strike in the last annual report of the Department, it was pointed out how little a question of this nature, that of union recognition, is susceptible of the ordinary methods of conciliation and that a settlement can be reached only by the entire abandonment by one party or the other of its claim or refusal as to recognition; the matter is one on which there cannot be a compromise. The result, reached after so many months of idleness, has been the acceptance substantially of the recommendations of the Board presided over by Judge Longley twenty-two months earlier.

THE COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT.

The annual statement of proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act, which is required to be laid before Parliament, is, like the statement of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act presented as a separate appendix to the annual departmental report and can be here mentioned only in passing. The measure, it will be remembered, became law at the close of the session of 1909-10 and its enactment was mentioned in the departmental report of that year. The object of the statute, as then pointed out, is the prevention of injury to the public from undue restriction of competition and unfair exactions arising out of the existence of business methods of combines, trusts, monopolies or mergers. The basic principle of the Act is similar to that of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, namely, the provision of machinery whereby information may be obtained, so far as possible, as to methods or practices which are inimical to the public weal and whereby public opinion may be concentrated thereon. The procedure also has some resemblance to that under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, in so far as that the investigation proposed takes place before a Board established by the Minister of Labour, comprised of members named by the two parties to the investigation. In the case of the Combines Investigation Act, however, an investigation can be held and a Board established only on the order of a Superior Court Judge, before whom a preliminary inquiry shall already have taken place, and the Chairman of a Board established under the Combines Investigation Act must be a Judge of a Court of Record.

Notable procedure arose during the year under the terms of the Act in connection with the United Shoe Machinery Company. An order for the establishment

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of a Board was received by the Minister on February 27, signed by the Honourable Mr. Justice Cannon of Quebec, the order being the first to be issued under the Act. The applicants or petitioners were citizens of Quebec City, and the Company alleged to be concerned in a combine was the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, and it was alleged that the combine in question was injurious to the public interest. The application bore date of November 10 and various judicial proceedings looking to the prevention of the granting of the order had delayed the issue of the same until February 27. The Board was established under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. Justice Laurandeau of Montreal.

In the meantime the Company had appealed to the Court of King's Bench against the order for investigation, on the ground that Judge Cannon had not proper jurisdiction to grant the order. On April 1, Judge Bruneau, of the Superior Court of Montreal, granted an injunction restraining the Board from proceeding with the investigation, this to be effective until June 15, by which time it was thought probable the Court of Appeal would have given judgment on the question of jurisdiction. The Court of Appeal gave judgment on this point on May 16, deciding that no right of appeal to that court lay against the order of Judge Cannon. The Board remained in the meantime under the stay of procedure, and the Department was informed that the Company alleged to be concerned in a combine had appealed for leave to carry the case to the Privy Council. The Department of Justice had been requested by the Minister of Labour to take all such steps as might be practicable to prevent the delay of the investigation ordered under the procedure of the Combines Investigation Act and at the time of going to press the Department was informed that the Deputy Minister of Justice was himself appearing before the Privy Council to oppose the application for leave to appeal to that body against the decision of the Court of Appeal of the Province of Quebec.

The whole procedure in the case of the United Shoe Machinery Company will, no doubt, form a valuable precedent in connection with future proceedings under the Act. These will be found set forth in full down to the date of publication in the separate special report of proceedings under that Act.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Brief reference was made in the last annual report to the proposed appointment of the Royal Commission on Technical Education and it was recorded that shortly after the close of the session of 1909-10 and during the present financial year a Royal Commission was appointed on Industrial Training and Technical Education. The Commission comprised seven gentlemen and was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. J. W. Robertson, widely known for many years as a leader in educational thought. The Commission was the outcome of an interesting debate in the early part of the session, and was formally appointed on June 1. The work of the Commission was started early in the following month, and proceeded continuously thereafter throughout the fiscal year. The task of investigation was commenced in the Maritime Provinces and the whole of Canada had been systematically covered before the end of February. Some weeks also had been spent during the period in prominent centers of the United States. Some time was then

spent at Ottawa, reviewing and adjusting the information accumulated, and early in April the Commissioners proceeded to Europe to extend their studies and researches to industrial and technical systems in vogue in various countries. A chapter of the present report gives many proofs of the work of the Commission during the year. At the date of writing the Commission is on the Continent of Europe and is expected to return to Canada towards the close of the summer, when the final stage of its work, the preparation of the report, will be entered upon.

NEW MEASURES INTRODUCED BY MINISTER OF LABOUR.

Two measures were introduced by the Minister of Labour during the session of Parliament for 1910-11: (1) a Bill prohibiting the improper use of opium and other drugs, known, briefly, as the Opium and Drug Bill; the other prohibiting the manufacture and importation of matches made of white phosphorus. The first of these measures, as originally drawn, was designed to prohibit the importation and manufacture, sale or use of opium for other than scientific or medicinal purposes; but as the result of special investigation the scope of the Bill was subsequently enlarged so as to prohibit the improper use of opium, morphine, cocaine, eucaine or any salts or compounds of these articles. Severe penalties are provided against importing, manufacturing, selling or possessing any of the drugs named for other than scientific or medicinal purposes, also against smoking opium, and the measure regulates in the strictest manner the sale of the articles indicated. It was explained to Parliament by the Minister that legislation of this nature is in line with a world-wide movement and was most necessary from the point of view of the health and general welfare of the people. The measure was generally concurred in and became law on May 19, when Parliament adjourned.

A kindred measure to that above described was that introduced for the prohibition of the manufacture, sale and importation of matches made of white phosphorus. Some reference was made in the last annual report to the communications which had been received on this subject from the Intercolonial office, drawing attention to the legislation that had been enacted in Great Britain and various countries of Europe on the lines indicated, and asking if the Government of Canada desired to enact similar legislation for Canada. The legislation was stated to have been made necessary by the prevalence everywhere in the manufacture of matches by the old methods, of the dreadful disease known as "necrosis", or more popularly, as "phossy jaw". Investigation had shown that the disease existed also in connection with the match industry in Canada and facts were laid before Parliament by the Minister of Labour; on June 24 the House of Commons, after a statement by the Minister, passed without division a resolution declaring the expediency of enacting such a measure. The Bill was subsequently introduced and stood for second reading in the House of Commons, when on May 19, Parliament was adjourned.

FAIR WAGES BRANCH OF DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

The Fair Wages branch of the work of the Department has proceeded on the usual lines, not less than 275 schedules having been prepared during the fiscal year by the Fair Wages officers of the Department, while during the eleven years

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since the establishment of the Department, almost 2,000 schedules have been furnished in response to requests of various departments of the Government; the exact total shown on March 31, 1911, was 1900. About half this total number was furnished to the Department of Railways and Canals, the Department of Public Works ranking next in this respect. In a chapter of the present report dealing with the subject, a list is printed of the contracts for which the schedules were furnished, the localities and nature of the contracts to which the schedules related, the value of the contract and the date, if possible, at which it was awarded.

During the year also efforts were, by the Minister's instructions, made by the Department to ascertain the nature and extent of measures which may have been adopted by various public bodies throughout Canada to ensure for workmen employed in the execution of public works the payment of fair or current rates of wages, and conditions as to hours of employment and other matters, the extent to which any of the general principles of the fair wages policy pursued by the Dominion Government prevailed throughout Canada irrespective of the practices of the Dominion Government itself. Information as to these matters was gathered by correspondence with the various Provincial Governments, and with the authorities of all important municipalities in the Dominion. The results of the inquiry constitute an interesting chapter in the present report, showing that the principles on which the fair wages resolution is based have spread widely throughout the Dominion; in the article is given also a statement of the various methods by which the resolution is governed in connection with the various contracts controlled by different Departments of the Dominion Government.

EXTENSION OF DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

In the references made on earlier pages to the special reports compiled in the Department on wholesale prices, and to the proceedings in connection with the Combines Investigation Act, some indication has been given of the natural extension of the work of the Department. The regular functions performed by the Department of gathering statistics as to industrial disputes and industrial accidents have been continued throughout the year, but the statistical work has developed greatly in importance and value. Some particulars on this point are afforded in a chapter of the present report, in which the extension of the statistical work is discussed. It is sufficient to state here that the statistical branch has been more completely organized than has been possible in the past and has been placed under the general supervision of Mr. R. H. Coats, B.A., whose excellent work in connection with the authorship of the volume on wholesale prices has been already mentioned. In the extension of the statistical branch increased attention will be given to the varied phases of industrial interests, including such aspects of the industrial problem as production, transportation, immigration, trade disputes, employment, industrial accidents, wages, cost of living, wholesale and retail prices, &c., &c. It is believed that by careful and methodical work on these lines much that is of value may be accomplished and the Department made of increasing usefulness to the community.

In this connection, reference may also be fittingly made to the fact that the estimates of expenditure for 1910-11 for the purposes of the Department included an

appropriation for the payment of the salary of an officer to be employed as an inspector of railway construction camps, the experience of the Department having shown that the services of such an officer would prove likely to be in the public interest.

In the chapter of this report dealing with the subject of industrial accidents will be found a reference to a debate in the House of Commons initiated on a resolution on the motion of Mr. H. H. Miller, the member for North Grey, in the course of which the Minister of Labour took part. An extract is there given from that portion of the Minister's remarks in which was shown the close relation between industrial accidents and legislation on the question of compensation for industrial accidents. It would seem possible that in this direction also it will become desirable to extend the work of the Department, so that efficient assistance may be rendered in the preparation in the not remote future of some such measure of legislation as the Minister may perhaps have had in mind.

An investigation of some importance conducted by the Department during the year, though not strictly a trade dispute, was the result of representations received from the Edmonton Trades and Labour Council as to the alleged improper treatment of men employed in the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of Edmonton. The investigation was conducted by Mr. F. Plant, an official of the Department. An inquiry regarding the alleged non-payment of wages in connection with the construction of the Atlantic and Quebec Western Railway was made also the subject of inquiry by Mr. Victor DuBreuil. Abstracts of the reports of these officers appear in the present report.

The following changes in the staff of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* occurred during the year, viz.:—

Jas Hanley, to be correspondent for Belleville, Ont., and district, to replace D. C. McDiarmid, resigned.

W. T. Cooper, to be correspondent for Hamilton, Ont., and district, to replace Philip Obermeyer, resigned.

Jno. Ghrow, to be correspondent for Victoria, B.C., and district, to replace W. E. Ditchburn, resigned.

The following correspondents were appointed at new centres:—

W. B. McNeill, to be correspondent for Regina, Sask., and district.

J. A. Chenevert, to be correspondent for Sorel, Que., and district.

J. M. Ritchie, to be correspondent for Lethbridge, Alta., and district.

A. B. Jones, to be correspondent for Saskatoon, Sask., and district.

W. C. Franklin, to be correspondent for Brockville, Ont., and district.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

I.—THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The publication of the *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly journal of the Department, has proceeded during the fiscal year on the usual lines. The regular features of the *Labour Gazette*, briefly stated, are as follows: (i) a monthly review of industrial and labour conditions (1) for the Dominion as a whole, and (2) in all the more important industrial centres throughout Canada; (ii) a quarterly record of changes in rates of wages and hours of labour; (iii) a monthly review of the immigration and colonization movement; (iv) a monthly statistical record of industrial accidents; (v) a monthly article dealing statistically with the trade disputes in existence throughout the Dominion; (vi) a monthly table of retail prices of staple articles of consumption; (vii) a monthly statement of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; (viii) a monthly statement of proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act; (ix) a monthly review during the session of the Dominion Parliament of the various Bills, Motions, &c., discussed relating to labour; (x) annual reviews of the legislation affecting labour passed by the Dominion Parliament and by the legislatures of the several provinces; (xi) a reproduction monthly of the various fair wages schedules inserted in Government contracts; (xii) reviews of the more important blue books and official reports received at the Department during the preceding month; (xiii) also, speaking generally a record, so far as space permits, of all matters of special importance to the industrial world, and so far as official or precise information is available. So far as practicable the information printed is gathered from official and authoritative sources, or is furnished by a corps of official correspondents, a correspondent for the *Labour Gazette* being appointed for each important industrial centre in the Dominion.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

On January 28, 1910, the Minister of Labour announced in the House of Commons that a Royal Commission of Enquiry would be appointed on the subject of Technical Education and that it would be vested with authority to visit Great Britain, the United States, France, and other countries as well as to make a thorough investigation into the need of technical education in Canada. The personnel of the Commission was announced on June 1, and the July issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained a copy of the Order-in-Council appointing the Commission, together with a resumé of the discussion thereon in Parliament and an outline of the probable course of the inquiry. Later, the *Gazette* contained from month to month a report of the proceedings of the Commission in its course throughout Canada, with an itinerary of its movements from day to day. At the close of the fiscal year, the Commission had completed its survey of conditions in Canada and the United States and, after an interval spent in Ottawa for the purpose of preparing a digest of the evidence collected, was about to leave for Europe to continue its investigation there.

In September 1910, an announcement was made by the Government of Manitoba of the appointment of a Royal Commission to report on the advisability of establishing a system of technical education in that province. The personnel of the Commission and the scope of the investigation were made the subject of a reference in the October, 1910, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

THE COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1909.

On May 3, the Royal Assent was given to a bill passed by the Canadian Parliament entitled "An Act to Provide for the Investigation of Combines, Monop-

olies, Trusts and Mergers.” The measure was introduced by the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons on January 18, received its second reading on April 12, and was considered in Committee of the Whole on April 25. The May, 1910, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained a special article dealing at some length with the Minister’s speech in explanation. The article also described the method of procedure under the Bill and the general objects of the legislation. In the March, 1910, issue of the *Labour Gazette* appeared a statement with regard to the first order granted by the Department under the Act for the investigation of an alleged combine in respect of the manufacture and sale of boot and shoe machinery.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

As above stated, the *Gazette* contained in each issue a detailed statement of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the month preceding the date of issue. The full text of the findings of the various Boards appointed, and of all agreements concluded as a result of the intervention of Boards, was included in these reports. In addition, the April, 1910, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained a review of proceedings under the Act during the preceding year, and the March, 1911, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, a review of proceedings under the Act since 1907. The June issue contained the text of a further report on the Act by the eminent investigator, Dr. Victor S. Clark of Washington, D.C., who in the preceding year had conducted an exhaustive investigation into the operation of the Act, the results of which were subsequently published in the *Bulletin* of the United States Department of Labour. Certain amendments of the Act enacted during the 1910 Session of Parliament of Canada were described in the *Labour Gazette* for May.

LABOUR DISPUTES.

In addition to the regular monthly article dealing with trade disputes throughout the Dominion, and the matter published in connection with proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act with regard to threatened disputes, several articles appeared in the *Gazette* dealing with differences between employers and employés resulting in a cessation of work. A reference to these is as follows:—

The most disastrous labour disturbance of the year was the strike of Grand Trunk Railway Company employés in train and yard service which occurred in July. The dispute was subsequently settled through Government intervention, and an article dealing at some length with the negotiations carried on by the Department with the parties of the dispute and with the terms of settlement appeared in the August, 1910 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

A strike which occurred in the building trades in Regina, Sask., during May, 1910, was settled by the mediation of the Deputy Minister of Labour early in June. An account of the negotiations carried on and the terms of settlement was published in the *Gazette* for July.

The January issue of the *Gazette* contained the usual review of trade disputes in Canada during the preceding calendar year. There was an increase of eighteen of the number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during 1910; the total for the year being eighty-seven. There was, however, a reduction of over 164,000 in the estimated number of working days lost. There were approximately 19,543 employés directly involved, compared with 17,880 in 1909. The principal disputes of the year were, the strike of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., strikes in building trades of Montreal, and the strike of Grand Trunk Railway employés above mentioned. The total loss in working days was 677,534.

A permanent Board of Conciliation appointed last year to adjust all matters in dispute between the Montreal shipping companies and the longshoremen of

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that port rendered its first decision during July, 1910. A reference to the points involved appeared under a special heading in the *Gazette* for August. A further decision by the Board was specially mentioned in the *Gazette* for September.

LEGISLATION WITH RESPECT TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN CANADA.

During the past two years few subjects bearing directly on the relation of employer to employé have received a greater degree of attention in Canada than that of Workmen's Compensation. New legislation of this character involving amendments of a radical nature to the laws previously in effect went into force in Quebec, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, while in Ontario an exhaustive investigation into the subject was under way. It was regarded accordingly by the Department as an opportune time at which to review conditions in this respect throughout Canada and to indicate the stage which had been reached as compared with the comprehensive treatment of the problem elsewhere, especially in Great Britain, France, and Germany.

An article in concise form was accordingly prepared and published in the *Labour Gazette* with the object of enabling a view to be taken of the situation for the whole Dominion. The article began by pointing out the place of "Workmen's Compensation" in the general scheme of labour legislation. The outgrowth of legislation of this character in England upon the Common Law was then described, and the various stages traced in the movement for Employers' Liability legislation in Great Britain. As illustrating a somewhat different method of dealing with the problem, the "Workmen's Insurance Laws" of Germany were briefly sketched. The article then pointed out in general terms the extent to which the various provinces of the Dominion had been influenced by these precedents. Following this, a detailed compararison of the provisions of the Law in the several provinces was given under such headings as "Applicability"; "Amount of weekly payments;" "Examination of workmen;" "Limitation of liability;" "Recovery at common law;" "Contributory negligence;" "Arbitration;" "Time for taking proceedings;" "Procedure;" "Industrial Insurance," etc. The article appeared in two installments in the November and December issues of the *Labour Gazette*.

In this connection, mention may be made of the appointment of a Royal Commission on Workmen's Compensation by the Government of Manitoba during 1909, the report of which was presented to the Legislature on March 2nd, 1910, a review of the report appearing in the April issue of the *Labour Gazette*. The conclusions reached at a conference of representatives of the United States Government and of the Governments of nine states of the Union, held at Chicago for the purpose of discussing the question of compensation for industrial accidents, were published in the January, 1911 issue of the *Labour Gazette*. The purpose of the conference was to further the movement for uniformity in legislation of this character.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS BY THE DEPARTMENT INTO WORKING CONDITIONS.

During October 1910, the Department received a communication from the Edmonton Trades and Labour Council alleging improper treatment of men engaged in construction work along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of that city. Acting under instructions from the Minister of Labour, Mr. F. J. Plant, an officer of the Department, paid a visit to the locality during November, and conducted a careful investigation into the subject of the complaint. The report of Mr. Plant was published in full in the January issue of the *Labour Gazette*. The report contained a copy of the complaint, a statement as to the steps taken in conducting the investigation, and full particulars as to the results of the various points investigated, including alleged inadequacy of food and accommodation, alleged delay in payment of wages, alleged epidemic of typhoid fever, hospital accommodation, boarding-cars, and employment agencies. This was followed by specific recommendations.

A complaint of alleged non-payment of wages in connection with the construction of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway, between Paspébiac and Gaspé, was received at the Department during August. An investigation into the subject was carried out by Mr. Victor DuBreuil, Fair Wages, Officer of the Department. The circumstances disclosed by the inquiry were brought to the attention of the Minister of Railways and Canals and a satisfactory settlement arrived at. A statement dealing with the investigation appeared in the January, 1911, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Several complaints of alleged infractions of fair wages clauses in government contracts were investigated by the officers of the Department and the results of the inquiries were stated in a special article appearing in the May, 1910, *Gazette*.

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

The Department has published, from time to time since the year 1906, the text of the more important agreements concluded between employers and employés throughout Canada. During the past year the full text of the following agreements appeared in the *Labour Gazette*, all being in addition to these published as effected under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907:

1. Agreement between the Building Trades Council of Lethbridge and contractors.
2. Agreement between the Michigan Central Railway Company and telegraphers.
3. Agreement between Frank, Alta., Local Miners' Union and Canadian Coal Consolidated, Limited.
4. Agreement between Hamilton Branch No. 109, Journeymen Tailors' Union and Employers.
5. Agreement in Printing trades, London, Ont.
6. Agreement between Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its employés in train and yard services.
7. Agreement between Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and its employés in train and yard services.
8. Agreement between the Wabash Railway Company and its employés in train and yard services.
9. Agreement between the Michigan Central Railway Company and its employés in train and yard services.
10. Agreement between Pere Marquette Railway Company and its employés in train and yard services.
11. Agreement between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its employés.
12. Agreement between the Builders' Exchange of Montreal and the Local Brick Masons' Union.
13. Agreement in the Printing Trades at Victoria, B.C.
14. Agreement between the United Mine Workers' Union, District 18, and the Western Coal Operators' Association, affecting Hosmer mine, Alta.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF IMPORTANT MEETINGS OF TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESSES, MANUFACTURERS, ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES.

Special reports were published in the *Labour Gazette* of the following meetings: the eighth annual convention of Labour Education Association of Ontario; the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; the second annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour; the thirty-second meeting of the Grand Council, Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia; and the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers'

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Association. In addition, an interview of delegates representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada with the Dominion Government was reported under a special heading. The First Dominion Public Health Conference was made the subject of a special article.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA DURING 1910.

The March issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained the Department's annual statistical review showing the number of labour organizations formed or dissolved in Canada during the preceding calendar. The work is based on information collected through the daily press, journals of labour organizations, secretaries of trade unions, correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and others. According to information received by the Department up to the end of February, 1911, the total number of labour organizations formed in Canada during 1910 was 171, compared with 162 in the preceding year, and of organizations dissolved 165, compared with 90 during the preceding year. The subjoined table taken from the article, shows by industries and groups of trades the number of labour organizations formed and dissolved in Canada during the past seven years:

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES, THE NUMBER OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED AND DISSOLVED IN CANADA DURING 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 AND 1910.

Industries or Groups of Trades	1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910	
	Unions formed	Unions dissolved	Unions formed	Unions dissolved	Unions formed	Unions dissolved	Unions formed	Unions dissolved	Unions formed	Unions dissolved	Unions formed	Unions dissolved	Unions formed	Unions dissolved
Agriculture.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishing.....	.....	.....	5	12	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumbering.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Mining.....	14	4	3	1	7	5	19	2	13	10	25	19	11	26
Building.....	35	25	22	13	44	18	41	6	30	27	29	24	32	29
Metal.....	25	12	11	13	18	14	43	13	22	10	24	15	40	20
Woodworking.....	1	13	54	8	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	.....	2
Printing.....	9	1	12	2	5	3	9	3	13	1	14	1	3	1
Clothing.....	20	3	7	4	7	6	8	4	7	8	5	2	4	11
Leather.....	1	.....	2	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	4
Textile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	3	1	1	2	2	.....	2
Food and tobacco pre- paration.....	2	11	7	4	1	1	6	.....	8	5	3	1	11	7
Hotel and restaurant employés ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	7	5	3	.....	8	16
Railway employés.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	20	61	16	28	11	34	27
Street railway employés ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	1
General transport.....	21	18	18	50	19	18	5	.....	4	1	1	2	6	9
Navigation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	3
Civic employés.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Miscellaneous.....	14	14	6	11	13	13	17	3	20	4	9	3	12	5
General labour.....	5	7	4	2	4	2	5	.....	2	.....	5	.....	1	1
Trades and labour coun- cils.....	5	.....	2	1	8	2	3	.....	5	.....	3	2	1	1
	148	104	103	105	154	85	232	58	196	90	162	90	171	165

¹Included under "Food and Tobacco Preparation" in 1904, 1905 and 1906.
²Included under "General Transport" in 1904, 1905 and 1906.

The article also contained an analysis of the movement according to months and provinces, together with a list showing the number of charters issued and withdrawn by certain central organizations during the year.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADA, 1909.

The Department's investigation into the nature and extent of building operations throughout Canada during the calendar year 1909 showed that there had been a considerable increase in activity as compared with the preceding year. Returns were received from eighty-two localities, the record being complete for all localities having a population of 8,000 or upward. The total value of buildings erected in these localities was \$85,133,077. To this total, Toronto, Ont., contributed \$18,139,247, being as in 1908, 1907 and 1906, the locality in which building was most active during the year. The City of Winnipeg, Man., with \$9,226,325, stood second; the City of Montreal, with \$7,783,621, stood third; the City of Vancouver, B.C., with \$7,258,565, stood fourth; and the City of Ottawa, Ont., with \$4,527,590, stood fifth.

Comparative returns relating to the value of buildings in 1909 and 1908, were obtained in the case of sixty-four localities. These included all the larger centres. In these localities the total value of buildings erected in 1908 was \$51,929,763, and in 1909, \$76,979,007. The increase of building in these localities in 1909 was, therefore, \$25,049,234, or approximately fifty per cent., as compared with 1908. The year 1908, it will be remembered, showed a decrease in the extent of building in forty-four localities, of \$5,853,554, as compared with the year 1907, while 1907 in turn showed a decrease in the principal cities compared with 1906, of \$2,309,381.50.

OTHER SPECIAL ARTICLES.

The following is an enumeration of the subjects in addition to those above mentioned, which were dealt with in special articles in the *Labour Gazette* in the past fiscal year.

1. Acquittal of the Wholesale Grocers' Guild of a charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade. The article included the text of the indictment and of the findings of the judgment.

2. Two articles appeared dealing with orders in council passed by the Dominion Government with regard to the qualifications required of immigrants on entering Canada. The text of an order-in-council dealing with false representations to intending immigrants to Canada was reprinted.

3. Fair Wages' resolution adopted by the City of Montreal, Que.

4. Organization of a Civic Federation completed at London, Ont.

5. Provincial officers for the protection of labour in Canada. A list of the various inspectors of factories, mines, steam boilers, &c., appointed under provincial legislation.

6. European conferences on social reform. Two brief articles descriptive of the mission of the Minister of Labour to certain European conferences on social reform held in the summer of 1910, and of the proceedings at the same.

7. Profit sharing and land investment arrangement of the Wattsburg Lumber Company, British Columbia.

8. Assisted immigration plan at Winnipeg, Man. A brief description of an arrangement inaugurated by the Winnipeg Development and Industrial Bureau.

9. Certain orders of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada for the protection of employés.

10. Industrial and labour conditions in Canada during 1910. The usual annual review prepared in the Department for the January, 1911, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important conditions affecting labour in Canada during the previous calendar year.

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11. The regulation of foundries in the Province of Quebec. A reference to a recent order-in-council having an important bearing on sanitary conditions in foundries.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

As above stated, a standing article appeared in each issue of the *Labour Gazette*, during the Session of the Dominion Parliament, in which a reference was made to the more important proceedings of Parliament in connection with matters of interest to labour. In addition, articles were published under a separate heading on the following subjects: The report of the Special Committee of the House of Commons on Bill No. 21, respecting hours of labour on public works; the proposed amendment to the Act relating to trade unions; the Act to prohibit the importation and use of opium and other drugs; and the Act to prohibit the manufacture and importation of matches made with white phosphorous.

REVIEWS OF CURRENT PUBLICATIONS.

A considerable number of publications received at the Department were reviewed in the *Labour Gazette*, as being of particular interest to industry and labour. Several of these reviews were published under special headings; the great majority of them, however, appeared, as in previous years, under the heading of "Reports of Departments and Bureaus" in each issue of the *Gazette*. Among the publications which were specially reviewed, mention may be made of the following:

1. The Special Report issued by the Department on Wholesale Prices in Canada, from 1890–1909 inclusive, was made the subject of a special review appearing in the July, 1910, issue of the *Gazette* in which the main findings of the report were summarized and several of the more important diagrams reproduced. Previously to these, certain sections of the Report had been dealt with in the *Labour Gazette*, as for example, the section devoted to prices of dairy produce and fish in the April issue, and prices of hides, leathers, boots and shoes in the May issue.

2. On the subject of cost of living an important report was that of the special commission appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts; this was dealt with in the September issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

3. A report by the Department of Mines of Canada on accidents in Canadian mines.

4. The annual report of the Department of Labour.

5. The first annual report of the Dominion Coal Company's Employés' Benefit Society.

6. Report by the special committee appointed at Winnipeg, Man., on conditions of employment in Western Canada.

7. Report on the explosives industry in Canada by Captain A. Desborough, H. M. Inspector of Explosives, were also specially reviewed.

Under the heading of "Reports of Department and Bureaus," official reports and bluebooks were reviewed as follows:

<i>Governments issuing reports:</i>	<i>Number of Reports.</i>
Canada.....	16
Nova Scotia.....	3
Quebec.....	2
Ontario.....	11
Saskatchewan.....	1
British Columbia.....	1
Great Britain.....	19
United States.....	16
Australia.....	4
New Zealand.....	2

Other official reports to the number of 171 were briefly mentioned in the *Labour Gazette*.

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The *Labour Gazette* during the past year contained reports of 170 legal decisions affecting labour, continuing up to the present the record begun with the establishment of the Department in 1900. In each case a statement was given of the points at issue and the nature and effect of the decision. The court in which the case was tried, the time and place of trial, the name of the presiding judge, the names of the plaintiff and defendant were added. Though a great majority of the cases were those of courts in the Dominion of Canada, a few decisions of British and United States Courts were cited, where the principles involved were of general interest.

Among important decisions of the courts during the past year dealt with in the *Gazette* reference may be made to the following: By a decision of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, the Order-in-Council of the Dominion Government, September, 1908, requiring every immigrant to have in his possession the sum of twenty-five dollars unless satisfactory evidence is offered that the immigrant is going to some definite employment, does not limit this employment to farm work. The same Court gave a decision in April, prohibiting sixty members of the United Mine Workers' Union of America from besetting and watching the property of the Dominion Coal Company. In Quebec, some interesting decisions with regard to Sunday Observance and Alien Labour were rendered. Under the Ontario Law, an action brought by the Crown against the Municipality of Sault Ste. Marie, to recover costs incurred by calling out troops to quell a riot during a strike, was successful. In an Alien Labour case at Hamilton, Ont., a fine of \$600 was imposed. United States cases cited during the past year dealt with the conviction of labour unions for conspiracy; the operation of the Anti-Sherman Trust Law; the legality of the Boycott; the legality of the strike against the 'open shop'; and the fining of two hundred striking hat makers of Danbury by the sum of \$222. Reference was also made to the results in Great Britain of what is known as the Osborne case in which a number of injunctions were issued to prevent trade unions from using any of their funds for political purposes. In addition, various important decisions interpretive of the Factories' Acts, Workmen's Compensation Acts, Mechanics' Liens Acts, Masters and Servants Acts, Wages' Acts, &c., &c., of the various provinces were cited.

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II.—WHOLESALE PRICES. SPECIAL REPORT BY THE DEPARTMENT ON THE COURSE OF PRICES DURING 1910.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIAL REPORT ON WHOLESALE PRICES, 1890-1909.

As described in some detail in the last annual report, an important feature of the work of the Department during the fiscal year 1909-1910 was an exhaustive investigation made into the course of wholesale prices in Canada during the preceding twenty years, namely from 1890 to 1909 inclusive. The immediate purpose of the investigation was to throw light on the rapid and almost continuous advance in prices of the past few years, in view of the widespread discussion of the enhanced cost of living which took place in Canada during the closing months of 1909. Inasmuch as the work of preparing the report issued by the Department in this connection fell entirely within the fiscal year 1909-1910, the volume being sent to the printer in March, 1910, a notice of the scope and character of the report with a review of its findings was published, as above stated, in the last annual report of the Department.¹

It was pointed out in this report that it was the intention of the Department to continue the record and analysis of wholesale prices therein into the future, and to issue the results from time to time. The intention has been carried out during the past year and a detailed report on the course of wholesale prices during the calendar year 1910, being in the way of a continuance of the special report above referred to, was placed in the hands of the printer in the final days of the fiscal year. It will be of interest to point out here, in brief, certain of the features and conclusions of this first periodical review.

REPORT ON WHOLESALE PRICES DURING 1910.

The general character of the report on wholesale prices for 1910 was, as already explained, much the same as that of the report covering the twenty year period. A few commodities for which the Department was unable to obtain information within the limit of time available for the earlier report were added, bringing the number of articles covered by the Department's index number as at present to 235. Certain other articles ultimately to be included in the index number, but for which historical data have not yet been secured, were quoted for 1910. Altogether the report gave monthly prices statistics throughout 1910 for 255 articles. The grouping and arrangement of these was the same as heretofore.

The movement of wholesale prices as a whole in Canada during 1910, is shown graphically in the chart which appears on the following page, in which the line indicates the course from month to month of the average prices of the 235 articles included in the Department's index number.

It will be seen that during January, February, and March, prices were strongly upward. There was a recession in April and May, but this was followed by an advancing movement during the summer months, a movement which became rapid in September. Prices reached the highest point for the year in October. From this point there was a decline to November, and a further fall to December 1.

With regard to the general effect of the prices movement during 1910, relatively to preceding years, it will be remembered that in 1909 prices were during the first half downward, in continuance of the recession first set in motion by the financial stringency of the autumn of 1907. This recession was followed by a somewhat rapid recovery during the closing months of 1909. The net result was that average prices in 1909 stood slightly higher than in 1908, the index number

¹ See pages 102-130.

being 121.2 in 1909, as compared with 120.8 in 1908. During 1910, this upward movement of prices as a whole was considerably more pronounced than in 1909, the index number for 1910 being 125.1, a gain of about four points.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ADVANCE.

The significance of this advance relative to the general prices movement in the preceding years back to 1890 will be seen by a glance at the chart on the opposite page in which the line indicates the course followed by the articles included in the investigation from 1890 to 1910 inclusive. It will be seen that as a result of the movement of the past year prices have recovered the greater portion of the decline which followed the panic of 1907 and that they are now, but little below the exceptionally high point reached in 1907, which was, in turn, approximately thirty-seven per cent. above the prices of ten years previously.

Examining the index numbers shown for 1909 and 1910, it is shown by the report that the advances of the past year occurred chiefly under the headings of animals and meats, dairy produce, fish, textiles, lumber, paints and oils, and furs, a decrease being shown under the headings of grains and fodder. The other groups were fairly stationary, though with an upward tendency. A full analysis of the variations by groups and single articles is given in the report.

The report contains further analyses of the movement of prices in 1910 from other and interesting points of view. For example, it is shown that, comparing the average prices of 1910 and the prices of 1909, approximately fifty per cent. of the articles advanced and thirty-four per cent. declined, while the rest remained unchanged. Comparing 1910 prices with those of 1907, about ten per cent. of the articles show no change, while the number of advances and recessions is very nearly the same. When the basis of comparison is with the low year, 1897, there are very nearly five times as many increases as decreases. Comparing average prices in 1910 with those of the closing decade of the last century, the proportion of increases to decreases is roughly as four to one; when the comparison is with 1890 the proportion of increases to decreases is only two to one.

The statistical material of the report is arranged in two parts. Part I contains the tables of actual monthly prices for the several articles during 1910, while Part II sets forth the tables of index numbers for the various articles by years back to 1890. A summary at some length of Part I is given in an introduction in which the various fluctuations which occurred in the several groups, more important articles are illustrated by means of charts. An appendix contains the new historical data supplementary to that of the preliminary report which have been collected.

An interesting feature of the report is in the way of an analysis of the variations shown during 1910 by different groups of articles in addition to those in which the articles were in the first instance arranged. For example, it is shown that the index number for thirty-one crude farm products fell from 137.3 in 1909 to 131.6 in 1910. Manufactured farm products, twenty-nine in number, on the other hand rose from 96.2 to 100.9. Combining all the food stuffs included in the investigation, numbering eighty-one, the index number rose from 126.7 in 1909 to 128.6 in 1910. Ten products of the mine rose from 106.5 to 109.7.

RELATIVE MOVEMENT OF RAW MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

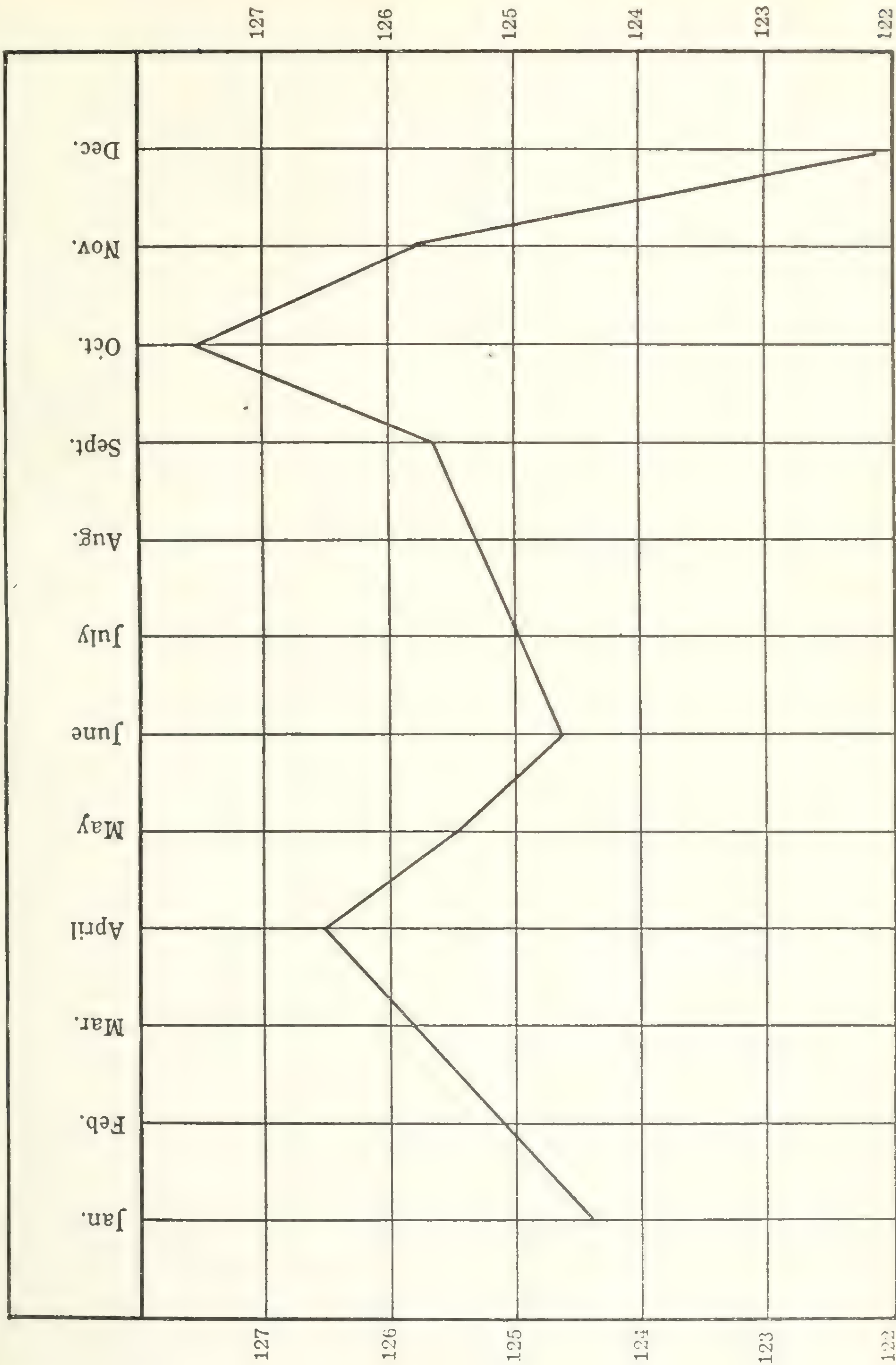
An extended investigation into the relative movement of raw materials and manufactured articles is also illustrated. Some seventy-one raw materials and 146 manufactured articles have been arranged in a table to show as conveniently as possible the general tendency of prices as between the two classes of commodities. Thus in food stuffs, the first two items under the heading of raw materials are wheat, western and Ontario, the two being reduced to an average. Imme-

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

(Average Prices 1890-99 = 100)

CHART SHOWING THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, BY MONTH, 1910.

(Number of Commodities 235.)

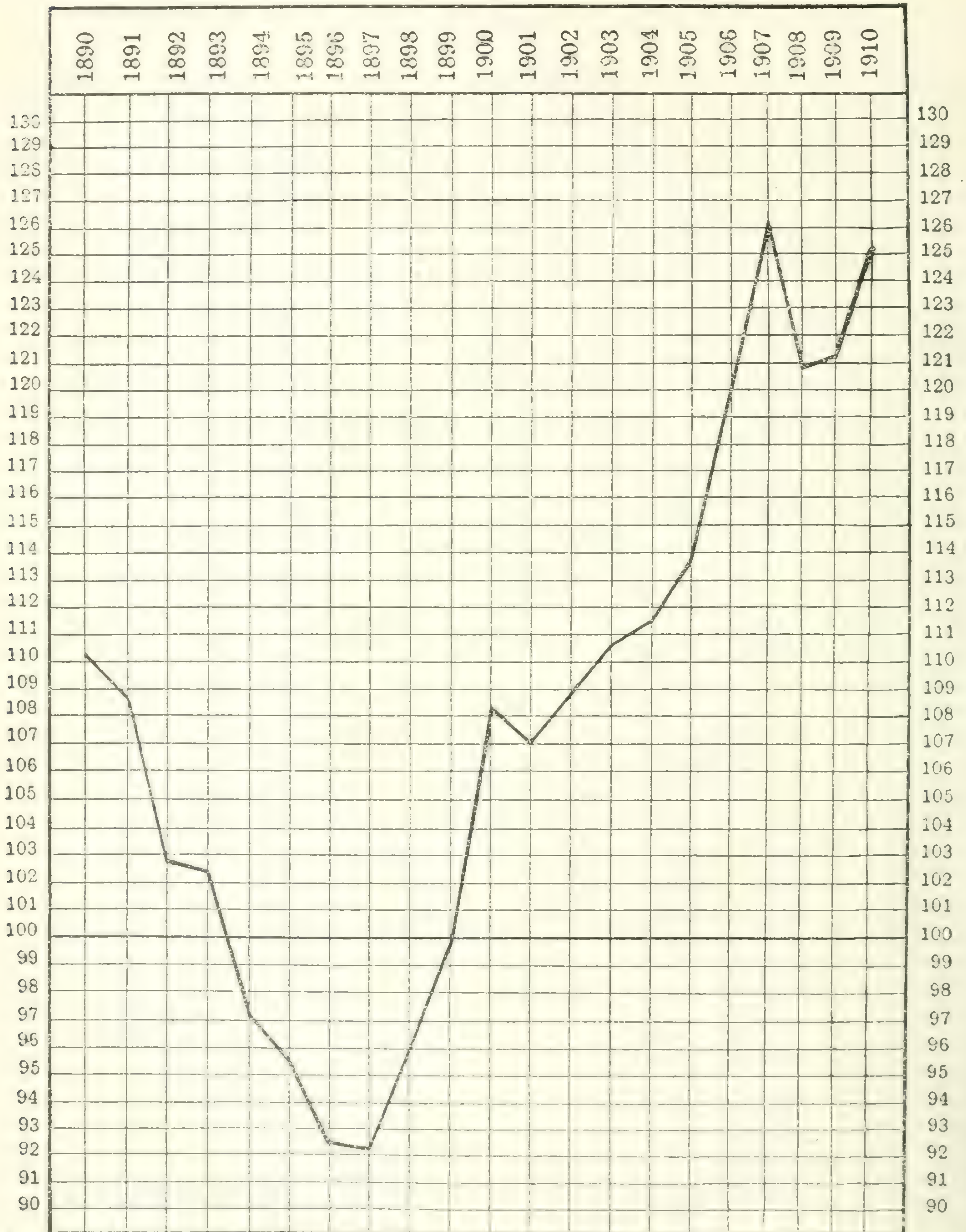


DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CHART SHOWING THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING THE
TWENTY-ONE YEARS 1890-1910.

(Number of Commodities 235.)

(Average Price, 1890-1899 100.)



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diately opposite in the table, under the heading of manufactured articles, the various products of wheat covered in the investigation, namely bran, shorts, flour (4 products), and soda biscuits are enumerated and reduced to an average. The index numbers for the five most interesting years in the period covered by the Department are given, namely, the year 1890, as the earliest covered by the investigation, the year 1897, during which prices were at their lowest levels since 1890, the year 1907, in which prices had risen to their highest since 1890, and 1909 and 1910, comparative figures which illustrate current or recent tendencies. The conclusion arrived at is as follows:

“Summing up these averages, it is the general tendency of raw materials to fluctuate more widely than manufactured articles. In 1890, raw materials were 13·6 points above the average for the base period, 1890–99, while manufactured articles were only 9·6 points above that average. In the recession which followed until 1897, raw materials fell 23·2 points, while manufactured articles fell only 16·4 points. Again in the very remarkable advance which took place between 1897 and 1907 raw materials showed a gain of 54·5 points, while manufactured articles advanced only 26·4 points. Between 1909 and 1910, there was a gain of 4·8 points in raw materials and 2·3 points in manufactured articles. The statistics for 1910 show prices of raw materials at 42·6 per cent. above those of the base decade, and the prices of manufactured articles at 17·1 per cent. above those of the base decade. In arriving at these conclusions, sawn lumber has been regarded as raw material. Inasmuch as the advance in lumber has been very rapid during the past twelve years, some change in the final result would be caused by transferring lumber to the list of manufactured articles.”

The report quotes comparative statistics by the United States Bureau of Labour and Commerce and by Mr. Augustus Sauerbeck of London, Eng., as illustrating the movement of wholesale prices during 1910 in the United States and Great Britain, the two countries with which the commercial interests of the Dominion are most closely associated. The following chart illustrates the findings of the report in this connection.

The report extends to 136 pages and will be issued by the Department early during the fiscal year 1910–11.

DISTRIBUTION AND RECEPTION OF REPORT ON WHOLESALE PRICES, 1890-1910.

The Department's special report on wholesale prices for the twenty years, 1890–1909, was issued during the summer of 1910 and obtained a very cordial reception, not only at the hands of the general public and press, but in the leading economic reviews of the world.

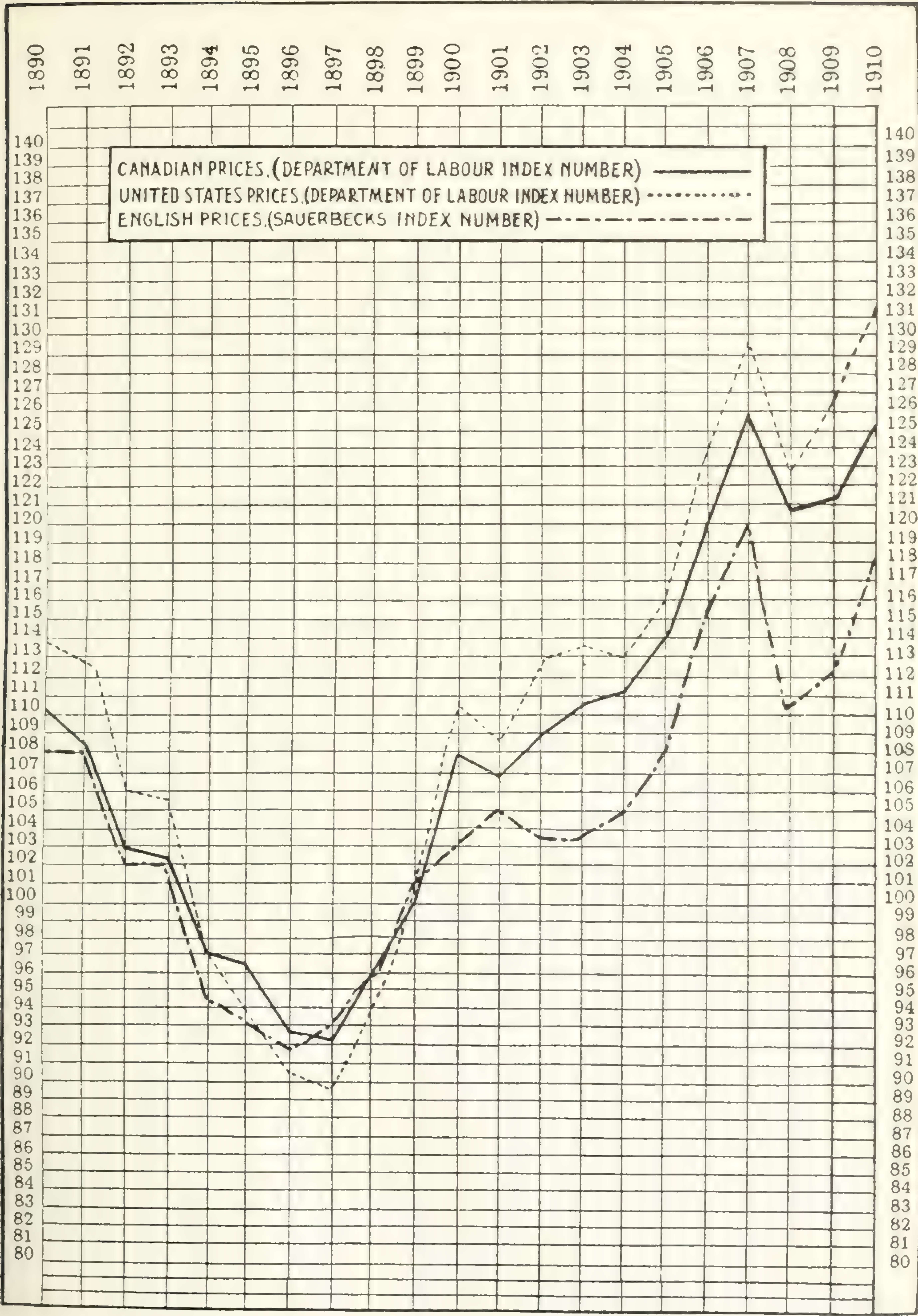
Inasmuch as the report has been generally regarded as a contribution of permanent value to the statistics of the subject of which it treats, and as it constitutes, moreover, the first special report to be issued by the Department setting forth the results of an economic investigation, it will be of interest to give some details as to its distribution and the nature of its reception by the public and in the press.

The report, as issued, made up a volume of 590 pages, and contained 260 statistical tables and about 250 charts and diagrams. An issue of 7,000 copies was struck off, 1,000 being bound in cloth and the rest in paper covers. These became available for distribution in the month of July, 1910.

Inasmuch as the report was not a blue book in the ordinary sense of the term, but was specially issued by the Department, its distribution was carried out by the Department itself. The following statement shows the nature and extent of the first distribution of the copies bound and unbound:

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

WHOLESALE PRICES, 1910



(A) FOR BOUND VOLUMES.

1. Members of House of Commons.....	221	
2. Senators.....	87	
3. Lieutenant Governors.....	9	
4. Members of Provincial Governments.....	60	
5. Deputy Ministers (Federal).....	15	
6. Canadian Libraries.....	90	
7. Canadian Commercial Agents.....	25	
	—	507

(B) UNBOUND COPIES.

1. Canadian Newspapers.....	1,075	
2. Canadian Trade Journals.....	60	
3. Foreign Newspapers, Journals, and Magazines.....	125	
4. Foreign Libraries, Labour Bureaus, &c.....	225	
5. Boards of Trade.....	276	
6. Labour Organizations.....	1,664	
7. Members of Provincial Legislatures.....	412	
8. Manufacturers, Editors, &c., who assisted in gathering statistics, &c.	100	
9. Correspondents of the <i>Labour Gazette</i>	49	
10. Miscellaneous Free List.....	150	
	—	4,136
Total.....		4,643

The above distribution left the Department with a stock of approximately 2,000 unbound and 500 bound volumes on hand.

At once upon its appearance the report was welcomed by the public and press of the Dominion as the first statement of a comprehensive and scientific kind to be issued in Canada on the important topic of the recent advance in prices and the prevailing high cost of living. Previously to the appearance of the report, the only information of a like nature in Canada was based on price statistics of Great Britain and the United States and other foreign countries. These, while indicative to a degree of general conditions in Canada, were felt to be insufficient and unsatisfactory in view of the growing importance of the Dominion from an industrial and commercial standpoint. The report rendered available for the first time the results following the application of the most approved statistical methods to this field of investigation in Canada, both as to the general extent of the upward movement of cost of living and the relative degree of the advance in prices in the different divisions of trade. By nearly every section of the community accordingly, the report was regarded as particularly opportune and as meeting a very pressing demand.

PRESS COMMENTS ON REPORT.

Within a few weeks of its appearance, reproductions of the main findings of the report, with a description of its general character, had appeared in nearly all the leading newspapers in the Dominion, the Department's attention having been drawn to over seventy more or less extended notices of this character. In addition, several of the larger city daily newspapers, both Canadian and foreign, not only published articles or series of articles containing reviews and analyses of the statistics presented in the report, but made independent use of the statistics in connection with current discussions on economic subjects. Among the reviews of this kind may be mentioned those of the *Toronto Globe*, the *Toronto Mail and Empire*, the *Toronto Star*, the *Montreal Herald*, the *Montreal Gazette*, *La Patrie* of Montreal, the *Manitoba Free Press* of Winnipeg, the *Boston Transcript*, the *Springfield Republican*, the *Journal of Commerce*, New York, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Standard* of London, Eng., the *Times* of London, Eng., &c. The weekly commercial and financial reviews of Canada, Great Britain and the United States, also gave the report in most cases extended notice.

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Up to the close of the fiscal year over 700 further copies of the report had been mailed to individuals who had written to the Department making request for the same. The list was made up of manufacturers, merchants, heads of institutions, public officials, students of economics, members of the professions, and others. From a large number of these the Department subsequently received comments of a highly favourable nature. Altogether upwards of 200 communications from individuals have been received at the Department expressing approval of the report and of the nature of the investigation which it represents.

Since the report, as above stated, represented a contribution of permanent value to the statistics of prices generally, and involved in its method of treatment the application of some of the most intricate and debated methods of statistical science, the reception accorded the report by the leading statistical associations was of special interest and value, and, in view of its favourable nature, especially gratifying to the Department. Perhaps the most widely known authorities of the world of this kind are the Royal Statistical Society of Great Britain and the American Statistical Association of the United States. In the journals of both these Societies reviews of the report were published. These reviews, and the articles which appeared in the *American Economic Review* published at Boston, Mass., and the *Journal of Political Economy* published at Chicago, are reprinted below.

REVIEW BY JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890-1909. Special Report by R. H. Coats, B.A., Department of Labour. 509 pp., cr. 8vo., Ottawa, 1910.

In this report the results of a careful investigation into the fluctuations of prices in Canada during the past twenty years are set forth in detail, and illustrated by 113 charts showing the results for the several articles which contribute to the final aggregate. Prices of 230 commodities are recorded, and the price movements of eighteen sub-groups, as well as of the aggregate of all the commodities, are set out in the tables. Comparisons with the index number of the United States Department of Labour and with that of Mr. Sauerbeck show that the Canadian price movement has been very similar to that of the United States, though apparently slightly less in range of fluctuation. The movement of the Canadian index number from 1890-1899 was almost identical with that of the Sauerbeck index, but the subsequent rise is more accentuated in the Canadian than in the British number. The figure for 1909 is about thirty-two per cent. above that of 1897, the lowest point of the period covered. The rise shown by the Sauerbeck index is about twenty per cent., that shown by the United States official compilation forty per cent.

The method adopted is that of a simple arithmetic average, and the results of weighting the individual articles have also been calculated, and show a movement differing very little from that shown by the unweighted means, though the upward and downward movements are somewhat magnified in the weighted means.

The procedure adopted and the sources of the quotations are very carefully set forth in a fashion similar to that adopted in the annual reports of the Washington bureau. An appendix to the report proper contains a summary of information in regard to the principal index numbers compiled in other countries, and a discussion of the principles which should govern the compilation of such numbers. This memorandum is carefully written, and shows that the writer of the report has approached his task armed with the knowledge necessary for bringing it to a satisfactory issue. The brief discussion of causes and effects of price fluctuations is also marked by moderation and freedom from narrow prejudices; in fact the work has been quite clearly carried out in a scientific spirit, and reflects much credit on the compiler of the report and on the Canadian Department of Labour.

* Vol. LXXIV, Part I, Dec. 1910, p. 84.

A few tables comparing wages in 1899 and 1909 in certain occupations in Canada are, it would appear, an earnest of a more extensive study of wage movements to be made in due course.

REVIEW BY AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.¹

Special Report by R. H. Coats, B.A., Associate Editor of the Labour Gazette. Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, 1910. pp. XIII, 509.

For some years past the Canadian *Labour Gazette* has published brief monthly notices of significant changes in retail and wholesale prices. Growing popular interest in the economic problems connected with the recent rise of prices led to the decision of the Department of Labour to take up the compilation of price statistics in a more systematic and comprehensive way. Since February, 1910, the *Labour Gazette* has contained monthly quotations of over thirty items entering into the cost of living, including the retail prices of important commodities of household consumption, together with rentals. Such items are obtained from forty-eight localities. The present volume is the initial installment of a compilation of wholesale prices, which it is planned to continue at regular intervals. As the investigation of wholesale prices was carried backward to 1890, the present publication may be regarded as establishing a foundation for the future continuations, and as such is comparable to the first installment of the series of wholesale prices published by the United States Bureau of Labor.²

The Canadian report contains the wholesale prices of 230 commodities, which is less by only twenty-eight than the number at present gathered by the American Bureau (as the United States Bureau of Labor may for convenience's sake be called). It is announced, moreover, that an increase in the number of price series may be expected in future reports. For the most part these prices are for the first market day of each month, but thirty-one series are given only in the form of annual averages. Most of these thirty-one series are for manufactured commodities for which changes in price are apt to happen infrequently. In the few cases in which monthly prices would have been desirable, but were found impossible, we are assured that the yearly averages are "based in each case upon expert opinion." In twenty-three cases it was not found possible to begin the series of quotations with 1890, and there are a few other gaps and irregularities, including those resulting from the inclusion of quotations on several varieties of fresh fruit, which are limited very properly, to the months in which such fruits are in season. On the whole, the data of the report do not compare quite favourably in respect to homogeneity and consistency with the foundation tables of the American bureau,—the only other price tables fairly comparable with the Canadian tables. Even this comparison is not entirely fair to the Canadian report, for the American tables cover a period shorter by seven years.

It is to be hoped that in the continuations of the Canadian tables the practice of the American Bureau in giving weekly quotations of such variable prices as those of butter, eggs, grain, live stock, and meats, will be followed. The price on the first market day of each month may often be an insufficient guide to the student interested in particular price variations, and may easily lead to misleading annual average prices for particular commodities, although it is not to be expected that such discrepancies will appreciably affect the measure of the general movement of price variations. The quotations on raw cotton, raw silk and raw rubber and silver are New York prices, and the quotations on furnace coke are from Connellsville. With these exceptions, the prices quoted are from important Canadian wholesale markets, most frequently Montreal or Toronto.

The sources used were those customarily drawn upon in such investigations: trade journals, newspapers, printed reports of local exchanges and boards of trade

¹ Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association, Vol. XII, Dec., 1910, p. 379.

² Bulletin of the United States Department of Labor, No. 39, March 1902.

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and the books of manufacturers and wholesalers. One notes with satisfaction that quotations drawn from printed sources were verified so far as possible by "reference to long-established and favourably known business firms dealing in the articles in question." Especial care was used to verify newspaper quotations in this way. In respect to the fullness of detail with which these sources of information are specified and described, the Canadian report set a new standard (and a very high one) for reports of this kind.

TABLE I.
DISTRIBUTION OF SERIES OF QUOTATIONS IN SPECIFIED GROUPS:
REPORT ON WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA.

GROUP.	Number of Com- modities.	GROUP.	Number of Com- modities.
1. Grains and fodder.....	13	8. Metals and implements.....	27
2. Animals and meats.....	15	9. Fuel and lighting.....	10
3. Fish.....	9	10. Building material,—	
4. Dairy produce.....	5	(a.) Lumber.....	11
5. Other Foods.....	57	(b.) Miscellaneous building materials	14
6. Textiles,—		(c.) Paints, oils and glass.....	14
(a) Woolens.....	5	11. House furnishings.....	16
(b) Cottons.....	4	12. Drugs and chemicals.....	15
(c) Silks.....	3	13. Miscellaneous,—	
(d) Linens.....	3	(a.) Furs.....	4
(e) Jutes.....	2	(b.) Liquors and tobacco.....	4
(f) Miscellaneous.....	2	(c.) Sundry.....	6
7. Hides, leather, boots and shoes.....	11		

Possibly the most important criterion of the quality of such an investigation is the selection and distribution of the commodities listed. While relatively less significant in so inclusive a report as this one than in one quoting fewer commodities, it nevertheless remains a matter of prime importance. Table I shows the classification of commodities adopted for purposes of tabulation and averaging, and the number of commodities in each group. In Table II, I have redistributed the list of commodities

TABLE II.
COMPARISON OF DISTRIBUTION IN SPECIFIED GROUPS: UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOUR
AND CANADIAN QUOTATIONS OF WHOLESALE PRICES.

U. S. BUREAU OF LABOUR CLASSIFICATION	Number of Quotations in each Group		Commodities in Canadian List not in U.S. List.
	U.S.	Canadian	
Farm products.....	16	23	6
Food, etc.....	53	60	22
Cloth and clothing.....	61	25	12
Fuel and lighting.....	13	9	1
Metal and implements.....	37	30	12
Lumber and building materials.....	21	37	17
Drugs and chemicals.....	9	16	7
House furnishing goods.....	14	16	8
Miscellaneous.....	12	14	7
Totals.....	236	230	92

figuring in the Canadian report into the familiar groups of the United States Bureau of Labour tables (without striving for absolute precision in the disposition made of every entry). The American list introduced for purposes of comparison includes only the 236 commodities for which the quotations throughout the period since

1890 have been for "practically the same description of article."³ That the two lists differ in important particulars is at once apparent. The most noticeable difference is in the group of textiles,—“cloth and clothing,”—which includes only eleven per cent. of the Canadian list as against twenty-six per cent. of the American list. But the two lists of commodities are even more dissimilar than is indicated by the differences in the relative importance given to the various groups. As indicated by the figures in the third column of Table II, ninety-two of the commodities in the Canadian list, or forty per cent. of that entire list, are not included in the American list. After making due allowance for the fact that some of the Canadian groups contain more commodities than the corresponding American groups, it will easily be seen that this further lack of coincidence is relatively most apparent in the groups of cloth and clothing, house furnishing goods, miscellaneous goods, and metals and implements, in the order named. But the differences between the two lists are still greater than has even yet been indicated, for in the foregoing comparison no account is taken of the fact that in several instances separate quotations are given in the Canadian list for different grades or brands of a commodity to which but one series is allotted in the American list, or of the fact that one series of quotations in the Canadian list is in several cases represented by several series in the American list. The Canadian list, for example, gives three series for hides and one series for bacon, as against one for the former and for the latter in the American list. The third column of Table II simply shows the number of individual series of price quotations in the Canadian list which are not represented in the American list by one or more series of quotations of similar commodities, and should be taken as an index rather than a measure, of the lack of coincidence between the two lists.

That “beggars cannot be choosers” has more than once stood as an apology for the shortcomings of compilations of price statistics, and it would seem easily possible that limitation of sources has been a more serious factor in determining the make-up of the Canadian list than that of the American. But this should not be taken as indicating that the Canadian list is necessarily the inferior one. Moreover I am inclined to doubt that paucity of materials has been the controlling reason for the variations of the Canadian list from the pattern set by the American list. Further reasons, which seem to be fairly sufficient in themselves, are to be found in (1) differences between the dominant features of industry and trade in Canada and in the United States, coupled with (2) adherence to somewhat different purposes in the compilation of the two lists. In the Canadian report we find, for example, a relatively larger list of farm products, a relatively smaller list of manufactured staples (especially textiles), a relatively larger list of various kinds of lumber and other building materials, and a noticeably larger assortment of miscellaneous articles important in retail, and hence in wholesale trade. In these and other points (such as the presence of four series of furs in the Canadian list and the absence of furs in the American list), the relatively immature condition of Canadian industrial life is reflected.

This consideration gains in significance in view of the statement of the report (page 3) that as the object of the investigation was “to obtain a result representative of the cost of living and the industrial life of the community as a whole, the plan was to embrace as many as possible of the main staple articles of Canadian production and consumption, consistent with the avoidance of duplication and the preservation of proportion as between the several divisions into which the inquiry fell.” Again, it is stated (page 8) that “The consumption standard has formed the basis of selection; but the aim has been to reflect production and general trade as well.” As a matter of fact about forty-three per cent. of the commodities in the Canadian list are foods or food materials, and about thirteen per cent. may fairly be brought under the head of “clothing.” These proportions are very close to

³Prof. J. P. Norton, in *quarterly Journal of Economics*, vol. xxiv., p. 755.

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measuring the importance of food and clothing respectively as articles of consumption, as indicated by the study of workingmen's budgets. In the American list, on the other hand, food and clothing count for thirty-four and sixteen per cent., respectively, of the total number of series of quotations.¹ That is; the Canadian list seems to satisfy the requirements of the consumption standard far more closely than does the American list. But this is hardly a mark of superiority in the Canadian list. The monthly statistics of "cost of living", previously mentioned, should undoubtedly be interpreted in the light of the consumption standard, but a table of wholesale prices can be only indirectly useful in this way. Tables of other wholesale prices have other uses. They illuminate some of the phenomena of periods of business prosperity and depression, and they constitute the most important single tool of the student of the effect of the increasing production of gold upon prices. But for such purposes it is sufficient if they "reflect production and general trade" in a fairly adequate way.

On general grounds, therefore, it may seem that the Canadian tables concede too much to the demands of the consumption standard. But a detailed examination of the list has served to convince me that, whether on account of a happy coincidence between the important particular commodities in the Canadian industry and trade and their importance in terms of the consumption standard, or because of the careful way in which the dual purpose of the tables has been kept in mind by the compiler of the list, the Canadian tables do afford unusually excellent material for one who approaches the subject from the side of industry and trade. Averages based on so large a group of quotations are, of course, bound to be fairly precise in any case. But over and above the merit of inclusiveness, the Canadian tables have the merit of being a really miscellaneous (non-specialized) group of quotations,—fairly constituting a "random sampling" of the multitude of commodities actually priced in the market.

In reducing each series of price quotations to relative prices, the average prices of the decade 1890 to 1899 were used as the base. This facilitates comparisons with the relative prices of the American tables, which are computed on the same base. The general trend of prices is shown by simple unweighted arithmetic averages. For test purposes a weighted average was computed, the weights being substantially those recommended by the committee of the British Association in 1888. As might be expected, the curve of weighted averages follows very closely the curve of unweighted averages, although it drops somewhat lower in 1897, the low year, and rises somewhat higher in 1907, the high year. These greater fluctuations (sometimes misinterpreted as "greater sensitiveness") of the weighted average are evidently due in this case to the greater importance assigned in it to the products of the farm, with their extreme price fluctuations. Unweighted index numbers are also given for each group and sub-group of the classification shown in Table I, above, and average relative prices in 1909 are given for other groupings. All these averages, together with the series of relative prices for each of the 230 commodities are shown graphically in an elaborate series of charts.

¹ Prof. J. P. Norton, in quarterly Journal of Economics, vol. xxiv, p.755.

TABLE III.

AVERAGE PRICE PER CENTS. OF INCREASE SHOWN BY WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA IN 1909

GROUP	Compared with 1890	Compared with decade 1890-1899	Compared with the Low Year
Grains and fodder.....	28·4	49·9	85·9....1897
Animals and meats.....	33·6	48·6	80·3....1896
Dairy produce.....	29·7	33·6	48·2....1897
Fish.....	29·7	34·0	47·9....1892
Other Foods.....	11·8 ¹	7·6	25·0....1897
Textiles.....	2·8 ¹	8·3	15·7....1895
(a) Woolens.....	7·3	14·2	34·2....1902
(b) Cottons.....	10·7	29·8	43·5....1898
(c) Silks.....	27·1 ¹	6·8 ¹	5·9....1901
(d) Flax products.....	3·2 ¹	4·0 ¹	22·6....1895
(e) Jutes.....	5·2	12·5	25·7....1898
(f) Oilcloths.....	27·6 ¹	4·6 ¹	17·6....1899
Hides, leathers and boots and shoes.....	34·5	35·4	45·9....1896
Metals and implements.....	14·0 ¹	2·1	14·9....1897
Fuel and lighting.....	3·4 ¹	3·8	11·0....1898
Building materials:—			
(a) Lumber.....	49·3	54·6	70·2....1898
(b) Miscellaneous building materials.....	23·4	35·2	41·5....1897
(c) Paints, oil and glass.....	11·2 ¹	5·7	20·9....1898
House furnishings.....	10·1	10·4	13·2....1896
Drugs and chemicals.....	6·3 ¹	3·9	11·3....1899
Miscellaneous:—			
(a) Furs.....	162·6	127·2	182·2....1895
(b) Liquors and tobacco.....	23·8	17·5	23·8....1890
(c) Sundry.....	8·5	21·6	33·3....1897
All.....	9·8	21·2	31·4....1897

¹Decrease.

A comparison of the general index number for the 230 commodities with the similar index number computed from the American list, shows that relative prices in Canada did not, on the average, fall quite so low in 1897 nor rise quite so high in 1907 as did relative prices in the United States (and this notwithstanding the much greater importance of agricultural products in the Canadian list). A further, and possibly less valid, comparison with Mr. Sauerbeck's index number, recalculated to the base of average prices in the decade 1890-1899, indicates that since 1899 the movement of prices in Canada has been about midway between the movement of prices in England and in the United States. But it is beyond the scope of this review to even summarize the more important results of this thoroughly praise-worthy investigation. In Table III, however, one of the more important summary tables of the Report is reprinted. It may be expected that the report will be utilized in connection with the American tables by those interested in the effect of the tariff on the movement of particular groups of prices in the United States, and there is no reason why it should not be, if due account is taken of the many and frequently subtle difficulties in comparisons of that kind.

An appendix of seventy pages contains a "Memorandum on the construction of an index number of commodity prices, with a review of important British and foreign index numbers, and a statement relating to the causes and effects of variations in prices." This may be commended as accurate and well balanced, although it contains nothing not conveniently accessible elsewhere. The list of index numbers that have been constructed in the United States omits the important one compiled by Prof. John R. Commons, ¹ as well as Prof. W. C. Mitchell's greatly improved retabulations of the results of the Aldrich inquiry.²

¹Quarterly Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic Research, July-October, 1900.
²"Gold Prices and Wages under the Greenback Standard," Publications of the University of California, Economics, Vol. 1.

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REVIEW OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.³

Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890-1909. By R. H. Coats, Published for the Department of Labour, Canada. (Ottawa Government Printing Bureau, 1910. P.P. xiii, 509).

In this report there is printed a series of annual index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada for the period 1890-1899. A continuation of the series will appear month in *The Labour Gazette*. The general index numbers are based upon the prices of 230 widely distributed articles. The price quotations are, with a few exceptions, the monthly prices of the articles in the Montreal or Toronto markets as given in the daily press, weekly trade journals, printed reports of Exchanges, Boards of Trade, etc. "Every care has been taken to insure that the prices quoted for each article represent a uniform quality and uniform conditions of sale throughout." Annual index numbers are determined for each article and for each of thirteen groups of articles. In computing the index number for each article, the average price of the article for each year was expressed as a percentage of its average price for the years 1890-1899. The general index numbers were found by computing the simple arithmetic average of the index numbers of the various articles.

The base period 1890-1899 was taken because it was considered to reflect normal conditions and because it enables direct comparison to be made with the United States Bureau of Labour series of index numbers. The simple arithmetic average, rather than a weighted average, was chosen because the list of articles was considered "sufficiently extended and well distributed to overcome the need for weighting based on the limited number of commodities included in the number;" and because during the period covered there has been no such violent interruption of normal economic conditions as to render weighting imperative.

The methods used in obtaining the Canadian series of index numbers, which parallel the methods of the United States Bureau of Labour, are in accord with the best scientific opinion.

A desirable feature of the report is the series of charts showing the fluctuation of the prices of the different articles and groups of articles. A well written appendix with numerous references to the literature of the subject, contains descriptions of the construction of the important index numbers of the United States, England and Germany.

A graphic comparison of the index numbers of the Canadian Bureau of Labour, the United States Bureau of Labour, and Sauerkbee (England), shows a remarkable correspondence of fluctuations. I have computed the co-efficients of correlation for these three series for the 19 years, 1890-1908, with the following results:—

Co-efficients of Correlation	
United States and Canadian Prices	= ✦ 0.99
United States and English Prices	= ✦ 0.94
Canadian and English Prices	= ✦ 0.93

Since a co-efficient of ✦ 1 indicates perfect correlation, the results found above show that the general price movements in the three countries considered are nearly identical. The United States and Canadian series practically coincide.

Mr. Coats enumerates various elements which affect prices. On the commodity supply he names variations in yields or harvests, improvements or other changes in methods of production or transportation, legislative enactments such as tariffs, bounties and excise duties, and the operation of trusts, trade agreements, etc. On the commodity demand side he names seasonal changes, changes in customs or fashion, and increase in population and other changes involving deferred pro-

³March 1911, p. 120.

ductivity. Concerning the money side of price-change the statement is made that "the part which gold plays as a direct vehicle of exchange dwindles into insignificance beside that of the credit system, which, though resting on a metallic basis, is not necessarily proportioned to metallic reserve, and the organization of which is therefore a most important factor in the modern financial world." Evidence strongly supports the contention of Mr. Coats that the volume of credit is not necessarily proportioned to metallic reserves. The relation between gold and prices is not yet clear.

WARREN M. PERSONS.

REVIEW OF THE JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.¹

Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890-1909. By R. H. Coats, Special Report of Labour Department. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1910. Svo. pp. xiv + 509.

A report of which the object is to demonstrate the nature and extent of the general rise in prices assumes importance in these years of the so-called "high cost of living." The method followed in this work was to select a comprehensive list of staple commodities, and to trace the course of prices month by month back to 1890, and then to interpret and measure the movements of prices as a whole and in the more important departments.

Part I gives the records of actual price quotations, *i.e.*, the actual statistical matter or groundwork, of the whole report. Part II gives average annual prices expressed in the form of index numbers and thus enables price fluctuations of various goods to be compared; and Part III is composed of charts to show the most important features of the price movements in the past twenty years.

The chart shows that the highest point of all prices was reached in 1907. From 1890-97 prices tended downward, then rapidly rose up to 1907, fell again in 1908, and began to rise in 1909.

Agricultural products seem to show the largest increase in prices—37 per cent. for crude farm products, and 34 per cent. for products manufactured therefrom. Prices of important foods are lower, however. Fish products show nearly as great an increase, while mineral products have risen only slightly, and are lower if coal be excluded. Canadian manufactured goods are fourteen per cent. dearer, especially lumber, which has risen fifty per cent. All foods are twenty-six per cent. dearer; as compared with prices for the base decade, 1890-99, seventy-six per cent. of the articles have advanced in price; fifty per cent. have advanced over 1890, and eighty per cent. over 1897.

The charts are followed by several appendices. The first deals with the construction of an index number for Canada, which can be carried forward monthly in the *Labour Gazette*. The report is confined to wholesale prices, because of their greater availability and accuracy, and because they are a sufficient index to living expenses, and a better barometer of industrial and commercial change. The selection of commodities is as representative, diversified, and comprehensive of Canadian production and consumption as possible, manufactured goods with the exception of highly specialized forms being included. Duplication has been avoided, yet several important articles such as wheat have been indirectly represented more than once. Altogether 230 articles divided into thirteen general groups are quoted, the quotations being chiefly obtained from daily newspapers and trade journals, and verified by representative firms. The report takes account of different qualities of goods. This is important since Canada has as yet few fixed standards. The base period 1890-99 is selected because it is a period of fast falling and later rising prices, and because the same period was used by the United States Department of Commerce and Labour, under similar circumstances. To obtain the aggregate

¹Feb., 1911, p. 146.

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result, the simple arithmetic mean was used. Although weighting is theoretically favored yet it is considered unimportant in practice. The differences between various methods is slight. The unweighted measure was adopted as more simple and quite accurate enough since the list of articles is sufficiently extended and distributed to overcome the need for weighting and since there has been, in Canada, no such violent interruptions of normal economic conditions as to make it necessary.

In a second appendix British and foreign index numbers are placed at the disposal of the Canadian public in accessible form by a statement of the object of the number, its history, method, and results.

Following this are treated the leading causes of the recent price variations, special emphasis being laid on Canadian industrial expansion and deterred productivity, the heavy expenditure of borrowed capital in enterprises not yet productive. The effects upon both production and consumption are considered, and it is shown that wages and prices have been following each other in an unending spiral.

Thus a beginning has been made for the carrying forward of the index number monthly in the *Labour Gazette* in order to perform a service which will be beneficial and instructive to the Canadian public and its legislators.

W. J. DONALD.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

III. ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, which was appointed by the Dominion Government on June 1, 1910, and to which reference was made in the last report of the Department, entered upon its work of inquiry early in the following month of July, and has since been continuously engaged in an investigation of the needs and present equipment of Canada as respects industrial training and technical education, and also of the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries. The needs of Canada in these respects have been referred to on more than one occasion in the debates of the Dominion Parliament, and the view has been very generally expressed by Members who have taken part in these discussions, that the subject is one deserving of much greater attention than has been bestowed upon it in this country up to the present time; that, indeed, if Canada is to obtain her share of the world's trade it must be realized that this can only be done by bringing Canadian workmen up to the highest degree of efficiency, and by seeing that Canadian industries are managed by men of training and knowledge.

CONSIDERATION OF SUBJECT IN PARLIAMENT.

On December 6, 1909, a motion was offered in the House of Commons of Canada by Mr. Hugh Guthrie, M.P. (South Wellington) in the following terms: "That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that a Commission of Inquiry of this be forthwith appointed to investigate the needs of Canada in respect of technical education and to report on ways and means by which these needs may be best met." The acceptance of this motion was followed by the insertion in the estimates for 1910-11 of an appropriation of \$25,000 to provide for the expenses of an inquiry on this subject.

ATTITUDE OF PROVINCES TOWARD COMMISSION.

In the last Annual Report of the Department it was explained that a letter was addressed by the Minister of Labour to the Prime Ministers of the several Provinces of Canada, in which the latter were asked whether the appointment by the Federal authorities of a Commission of Inquiry into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects industrial training and technical education, and into the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries, would meet with the approval of the Provinces, and whether, in particular, exception to such a course would be taken by any one of the Provinces on grounds of jurisdiction.

TERMS OF ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

The replies to this inquiry being regarded by the Minister as satisfactory, the Dominion Government proceeded with the appointment of a Commission of seven members, an Order-in-Council to this end being adopted on June 1, 1910, as follows:—

"On a memorandum dated May 28, 1910, from the Minister of Labour, stating that industrial efficiency is all important to the development of the Dominion and to the promotion of the home and foreign trade of Canada in competition with other nations, and can be best promoted by the adoption in Canada of the most advanced systems and methods of industrial training and technical education.

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“The Minister further states that the Premiers of the several Provinces of the Dominion have expressed on behalf of the Governments of their respective Provinces, approval of the appointment by the Federal authorities of a Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education.

“The Minister recommends that authority be granted for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects industrial training and technical education, and into the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries; the said Commission to be appointed to vote, No. 477 of the supplementary estimates for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1910, and to consist of the following gentlemen, viz.:—

Mr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G., LL.D., of Montreal, Que., Chairman.

Hon. John N. Armstrong, of North Sydney, N.S.

Rev. George Bryce, LL.D., F.R.S.C., of Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. Gaspard DeSerres, of Montreal, Que.

Mr. Gilbert M. Murray, B.A., of Toronto, Ont.

Mr. David Forsyth, M.A., of Berlin, Ont.

Mr. James Simpson, of Toronto, Ont.

“The Minister further recommends that the said Commissioners be instructed and empowered to pursue their investigations at such localities as may appear necessary, in the Dominion of Canada, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the United States of America, France, Germany, and, subject to the approval of the Minister, elsewhere on the continent of Europe; also that the purpose of the Commission shall be that of gathering information, the information when obtained to be carefully compiled, and together with such recommendations as it may seem expedient to the Commission to make, published in a suitable report to be at the disposal of the Provinces and available for general distribution.

“The Minister further recommends that the Commissioners be appointed under the provisions of the statute respecting inquiries concerning public matters, and report the results of their investigations, together with their recommendations, to the Minister of Labour.

“The Minister further recommends that Mr. Thomas Bengough, of Toronto, be appointed Secretary and Reporter to the said Commission.

“The Committee submit the same for approval.”

FIRST MEETING IN OTTAWA.

The first meeting of the Commission was held in the Minister of Labour's office, in Ottawa, on July 6. In the course of a brief address on this occasion the Minister thanked the Commissioners for having arranged to give to the work of the Commission the time and service which it would involve, and also outlined the scope of the Commission, and noted especially the exceptional opportunity for usefulness which it afforded. There had been, he said, many Commissions appointed by the Federal and Provincial Governments of Canada, but he doubted if there was ever one which had given to its members an opportunity of national service as far-reaching and certain as that afforded the present Commission. It was important, he said, for the Commission to bear in mind that education, as such, was a subject assigned to the Provinces by the British North America Act, and that the Federal Government, therefore, did not intend in the appointment of the present Commission, to, in any way, encroach upon the jurisdiction of the Provinces. Indeed, the consent of the Prime Ministers of the several Provinces to the establishment of this Commission had been obtained before its appointment was decided upon. Canada's industrial greatness, its trade and commerce, were alike dependent upon industrial efficiency, the efficiency, in the first place, of the wage earners, who far outnumbered all other classes in the industrial processes, in the several

lines of manufacture and industrial development; and this being the case, the Federal Government felt that in so far as it was possible to co-operate with the Provinces in promoting this efficiency, it was desirable to do so. The gathering of information was a means to this end, and the gathering of information on any subject of national concern was one on which no question as to the Dominion's jurisdiction could be raised. Industrial efficiency should be the Commission's watchword, and its aim should be to ascertain from all points of view how this efficiency could be furthered in the interests of capital and of labour alike. It was the Government's desire that the Commission's work should be as comprehensive and thorough as possible, and in this connection, the Minister suggested that before travelling abroad, it would be desirable for the Commission to make an industrial survey of the Dominion of Canada, visiting the several Provinces, and ascertaining the nature and extent of the several industries and trades, as well as their needs in respect of technical education, and some idea of what was being done at the present time through Government or through public or private agencies in the way of promoting industrial efficiency by technical education or otherwise. Having familiarised themselves, in this way, with the industrial methods and equipment of the Dominion, they might afterwards visit Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, and if necessary, other countries, for the purpose of ascertaining the methods adopted by these several countries for the promotion of industrial efficiency. It was important, he thought, that all those at present engaged in the work of technical education, boards of trade, factory inspectors, employers' associations, trades unions, and other organizations, should be given every opportunity of having their views fully presented before the Commission. In conclusion, the Minister promised that the Government of Canada would do all in its power to facilitate the work of inquiry.

Dr. James W. Robertson, Chairman of the Commission, in reply to the Minister's address, expressed the Commission's thanks to him for the suggestions which he had offered and promised that the same would be most carefully considered.

CIRCULAR LETTER ADDRESSED TO EMPLOYERS, ETC.

The scope of the inquiry was set forth in a circular letter sent by the Chairman of the Commission to leading employers of labour and others in the cities and towns which it was proposed to visit.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 11, 1910.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to intimate to you that the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education proposes to visit places according to the itinerary outlined in the sheet which is enclosed herewith. On behalf of the Commission, I am to express our earnest desire and hope that the work of the Commission may be fruitful of benefit to each of the localities which it is able to visit, as well as to the Dominion of Canada as a whole.

Our Commission will give particular attention to the manufacturing industries, to agriculture, to domestic occupations, to mining, to the fisheries, to the lumber interests, to the building trades, to the transportation services, as well as to the technical training required for commercial operations.

I should be grateful for any information or suggestions, or lists of names of institutions or establishments, which you may kindly cause to be furnished for the use of the Commission, and which would doubtless assist it to ascertain the needs and present equipment of your locality respecting industrial training and technical education.



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The Commission will also make inquiry into, (a) the needs of existing industries in respect of labour; (b) the quality of labour which is available; and (c) the needs of such labour for industrial training and technical education. The Commission will appreciate your co-operation in any manner which you may consider appropriate regarding any or all of these matters.

A reply to this might be addressed to me, at

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES W. ROBERTSON,

Chairman.

ITINERARY OF COMMISSION.

The Commission began its work of inquiry at Halifax, N.S. on July 18. It continued to visit places in the Maritime Provinces until August 26.

Between August 30 and September 16 the Commission did its work in two divisions, and visited 14 of the smaller industrial towns in the Province of Ontario.

On September 19, the Commission as a whole reassembled at Montreal. That week was devoted to Montreal, Macdonald College and Quebec City. Conferences were held with representative men and women at Montreal, and arrangements duly made for the presentation, at a later date, of testimony from the various interests concerned with industrial training and technical education in Montreal and its neighbourhood.

On September 26, the Commission resumed its itinerary in the Province of Ontario.

From the November 1 until the first week of December the Commission visited places in Western Canada, beginning at Port Arthur, Ont., and ending at Victoria, B.C. On the return journey the members visited cities in the Western States where trade schools and other methods of industrial training had been established.

During January and February the Commission visited Toronto and carried out its inquiry in places in the Province of Quebec.

Ottawa, the last place on the list, was reached in the month of February, sessions being held in the Capital between February 20 and February 22.

From the latter date until the close of the fiscal year the Commissioners remained in Ottawa for the purpose of reviewing and digesting the information which has been obtained as a result of its itinerary throughout Canada. In the following month of April, the Commissioners proceeded to Europe to study the systems of technical instruction which exist in the United Kingdom and continental countries.

During its Canadian itinerary the Commission visited 100 places, held 175 sessions to receive testimony, and heard close upon 1,500 witnesses. Written memoranda were requested from or offered by about 100 men and women.

In every Province the Commission waited upon the Provincial Government and was received by the Premier and other members of the Provincial Cabinet. The Chairman, as directed, conveyed to the Provincial Premiers a message of appreciation from the Dominion Government, in recognition of the promises of co-operation and assistance which were extended by the Provincial authorities to the Commission.

The place for the holding of sessions was arranged for in every case by the local authorities. The following are illustrative of all the rest:—

Halifax, N.S., Provincial Technical College.
 St. John, N.B., Board of Trade Rooms.
 Fredericton, N.B. Chamber of Legislative Assembly.
 Charlottetown, P. E. I., Chamber of Legislative Assembly.
 Montreal, P.Q., City Council Chamber.
 Quebec, P.Q., City Council Chamber.
 Toronto, Ont., City Council Chamber.

METHOD FOLLOWED BY COMMISSION IN ITS INQUIRY.

At the several places the Commission visited industrial establishments or educational institutions during either the forenoon or afternoon or both, and held sessions for receiving testimony during the evening; and, when necessary, also during the afternoon or forenoon, instead of visits for observation of factories. The Commission was usually met on its arrival by the Mayor of the place and the members of a reception Committee, representing the City or Town Council, the Board of Trade, the Manufacturers' Association, the Educational Institutions, and the Labour Organizations.

The first session of the Commission in each place was opened by the reading of the King's Commission all present standing. Then followed a brief address of welcome and a statement of the general character of the City or Town in respect to industries and education, by the Mayor or Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Chairman of the Commission made a brief statement explanatory of the object of the Commission, and the way in which it conducted its inquiries. Usually a list had been obtained, from the local committee, of representative men and women who were prepared to testify regarding the need and present equipment of the place in respect to industrial training and technical education. All statements were taken under oath or solemn affirmation. The information was usually secured by means of question and answer.

SOURCES FROM WHICH INFORMATION WAS DERIVED BY COMMISSION

Of the close upon 1500 men and women from whom testimony was received, some of them occupy foremost positions in industries, agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing; others are engaged in educational work, (from the superintendents of education and principals of universities and colleges to teachers in institutions and schools of all grades) and others represent the various trades and occupations.

Testimony has been received into the records of the Commission:—

I. From Educators:

- (a) Universities and Colleges.
- (b) Technical and Trade Schools.
- (c) Training Teachers.
- (d) Collegiates, High Schools, and with particular reference to Manual Training, Domestic Science and School Gardens.
- (e) Elementary Schools.
- (f) Evening classes.
- (g) Correspondence Courses.

II. From Employers in Industries.

- (a) Metal.
- (b) Wood.
- (c) Textile.
- (d) Other Industries.
- (e) Building Trades.

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III. From Superintendents and Foremen:

IV. From Wage-Earners:

- (a) Mechanical Trades.
- (b) Building Trades.

V. From Women:

VI. Re Apprenticeship Systems:

VII. Re Natural Resources:

- (a) Agriculture.
- (b) Fisheries.
- (c) Mining.
- (d) Forestry.
- (e) Water Powers.

VIII. Re Transportation:

IX. Re Commerce:

X. Re Civic and Public Interests:

NEED FOR INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AND TECHNICAL REUCATION IN CANADA.

In a statement furnished the Minister of Labour by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson it is stated that "in general the testimony has been that provision for industrial training and technical education, in institutions and industrial establishments, exists in very few places and in them not to an extent adequate to the needs of the industrial population. The testimony indicates that some further opportunities are necessary to enable young men and women, from the ages of 14 to 18, to enter upon the various industrial and productive occupations with such educational qualifications that they may become industrially efficient.

"I. In almost every place representative men have stated that urgent need exists for night classes for boys, after the age of 14, who have left the day schools.

"II. The workmen have been practically unanimous in the expression of a desire for opportunities for such a measure of technical education as will enable them to acquire a knowledge of the principles which underlie the processes of their occupations, and also to give the more energetic and ambitious of them a fair working chance to prepare themselves for advancement and promotion.

"III. There has been a unanimous expression of opinion that the several towns need some provision for industrial training and technical education which, in its general character, shall have an educational value equivalent to the high school or academy courses of study, but which shall be adapted specifically and directly to the needs of those who are to enter upon industrial occupations; and also to meet the case of those who would like to matriculate into, or enter upon the more advanced work of, technical colleges or agricultural colleges.

"IV. Statements in respect of these four matters have come alike from the representatives of industries, from those who are responsible for educational work, and from the workingmen and women themselves. Not only are they all agreed as to the need for industrial training and technical education, but they have evinced enthusiastic keenness in offering co-operation, towards meeting the need in some adequate manner."

IV.—FAIR WAGES REGULATIONS OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES IN CANADA—STATEMENT OF STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTAL AND MUNICIPAL BODIES—WORK OF DOMINION FAIR WAGES OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR.

Under instructions from the Minister of Labour an effort has been made by the Department of Labour to ascertain the nature and extent of measures which have been adopted by public bodies throughout Canada to ensure the workmen employed in the execution of public works the payment of fair or current rates of wages and protection in the matter of their hours of labour and other conditions of employment. To this end a circular letter was addressed by the Deputy Minister of Labour in the fall of 1910, to the Deputy Provincial Secretaries of the several Provinces, also to mayors and clerks of municipalities throughout Canada having a population of 4,000 and upwards as shown in the last census return, and to the clerks of school boards in the above mentioned communities. The circular letter in question was accompanied by blank forms containing twelve questions to which answers were desired.

The results of the inquiry are assembled in the present chapter and are of special interest as indicating the extent to which the principles of the fair wages policy of the Dominion Government have been introduced into the methods of the various public authorities of the Dominion in their relation to industrial matters. It has been thought well to include in this chapter a statement of the various methods by which the resolution is enforced in connection with the various contracts controlled by the Dominion Government. The policy of the Dominion Government is dated from the passage of what is known as the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons.

THE FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION.

On March 12, 1900, a resolution in the following terms was introduced in the House of Commons of Canada, upon motion of Honourable William Mulock, Postmaster General:—

“That it be resolved, that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

“It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.”

The resolution in question was adopted on July 17 following, and was at once accepted by the Dominion Government as the basis of a Fair Wages policy which has since been applied to works of construction carried out under the authority of the Dominion Government, also to the manufacture of certain classes of supplies for the use of the Government service and to works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.

An Order-in-Council was also adopted on August 30, 1907, by which it is required that:—

“1. Contractors shall post in a conspicuous place on the public works under construction, the schedule of wages inserted in their contracts, for the

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protection of the workmen employed. 2. Contractors shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in their employ; the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected."

In the revision of the Railway Act in 1903, additional force was given to the Fair Wages Resolution by the insertion of a section (No. 205) requiring the payment of current rates of wages to workmen engaged in the construction of any line of railway towards which the Parliament of Canada has voted financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee, the section in question being as follows:—

"In every case in which the Parliament of Canada votes financial aid by way of a subsidy or guarantee towards the cost of railway construction, all mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in such construction shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed; and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate; and in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Minister, whose decision shall be final.—3 Edward VII, c. 58, s. 205."

Following the example which was set by the Dominion Government, a number of the Provinces have adopted similar provisions for the protection of workmen employed in connection with Provincial public works, and a like policy has also been inaugurated by various municipalities throughout the Dominion.

FAIR WAGES POLICY OF DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

The operation of the Fair Wages policy of the Dominion Government may be considered under three headings:

(1) The preparation of schedules of current rates of wages for insertion in Government contracts. (2) The examination by the Fair Wages Officers of schedules of rates of wages paid by contractors in connection with the manufacture of certain classes of supplies for the use of the Government. (3) The investigation of complaints as to non-payment of current rates of wages or non-conformance by contractors to other labour conditions contained in their contracts.

The total number of Fair Wages Schedules which have been prepared by the Dominion Government since the inception of the above policy is 1900, of which 855 were prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 822 for the Department of Public Works, 155 for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and sixty-eight for other Departments.

The number of Fair Wages Schedules prepared during the year ending March 31, 1911, is as follows: 190 for the Department of Public Works, forty-eight for the Department of Railways and Canals, fourteen for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and twenty-three for other Departments.

The works to which these Schedules applied have included the construction of public works of many different kinds in all parts of Canada, among them public buildings, various works along the lines of the Government Railway System, canal works, harbour and river works, &c., also the construction of lines of railway in different parts of the country aided by grant of Dominion public funds.

In most of the contracts to which the Fair Wages policy of the Dominion Government applies, the rates of wages which must be paid to the various classes of labour to be employed are specified in the contract. In other cases where no established rates exist in the district for the classes of labour required, a general clause is inserted to ensure that all mechanics, labourers, or other persons performing

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LABOUR CONDITIONS IN DOMINION CONTRACTS.

The forms of contract employed by different Departments of the Government differ from one another in certain respects, having regard to the nature of the work to be performed. On this account also the labour conditions are somewhat different in the case of works of construction from those employed in contracts for Departmental supplies.

The form of contract in use by the Department of Public Works for works of construction provides that in case any labour is required on the works for which no rate has been fixed in the Fair Wages Schedule, the Engineer, or other officer authorized by him, may fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect thereof, "which shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on."

It is stipulated that the contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the works under construction, the Fair Wages Schedule for the protection of the workmen employed, and also keep a proper record of all payments made to workmen in his employ, and that the books and documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers at any time that it may be expedient for the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected. It is also provided that no labourers who are not citizens or residents of Canada shall be employed about the works without the consent of the Minister of Public Works.

Contractors before being entitled to payment of work performed are required to furnish statements showing the rates of wages paid to the various classes of labour employed and for the hire of teams, and also showing any amounts remaining unpaid in respect of such wages or hire, and should any contractor, after notice from the engineer, fail to pay such wages or for such hire of teams, the Minister of the Department concerned may himself make such payments, deducting the same from the amounts then or thereafter due to the contractor. The contractor must also, at his own expense, make adequate arrangements with respect to sanitation and the preservation of health on the works. It is stipulated that no portion of the work shall be done by piece-work. It is further stipulated that no sub-contract shall be recognized by His Majesty, the contractor being held responsible for the proper performance of the work as a whole.

FAIR WAGE CONDITIONS IN TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

In the standard form of contract in use in connection with the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway it is specified that:

"All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour for the purposes of the construction of the works hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and, in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Commissioners, whose decision shall be final.

"This Agreement is subject to the regulations now in force or which may, at any time hereafter, be in force during the construction of the works hereby contracted for, made under the authority of the Department of Labour and which are or shall be applicable to such works."

It is further directed in Transcontinental Railway contracts that:

"All the works carried on under this Agreement shall be subject to the provisions of the Act respecting the Preservation of Health on Public Works and to all regulations made or to be hereafter made, pursuant to the said Act, or by any other lawful authority, and applicable to such works, and to any regulations which may be adopted by the Commissioners in reference to sanitation or the preservation of health on public works.

“The contractor shall at his own expense make adequate arrangements for the medical and sanitary supervision of all his employés, and shall for that purpose employ the necessary duly qualified medical practitioners, furnish and provide all necessary medicines, surgical instruments, and hospital accommodation to the satisfaction of the Chief Engineer.

“The duties of the medical staff shall include not only the attendance on sick or injured men, but the inspection of the sanitary arrangements of all camps, dwellings, and works, at least once a month, or oftener, if, in the opinion of the Engineer, it is necessary.”

Permission is given the contractor to make specified deductions from employés' wages as compensation for such medical supervision.

Section 29 of the form of contract also provides as follows:—

“The contractor shall promptly pay for all labour, services and material, in or about the construction of the work and all payments for such purpose shall be made by the contractor at least as often as payments are made by the Commissioners to the contractor, and in the event of failure by the contractor at any time to do so, the Commissioners may retain from any moneys due or to become due to the contractor, such amount of money as the Chief Engineer may deem sufficient to make such payments. If the Engineer reports that there is reason to fear that any such payments will not be promptly made by the contractor, the Commissioners may pay for any such labour, services and material from any date to any date and to any amount which may be payable and may charge the same to the contractor, and the contractor covenants with the Commissioners to repay at once all and every sum so paid. Before final settlement is made between the parties hereto for work done and materials furnished under this contract, the contractor shall and will produce and furnish evidence satisfactory to the Commissioners that the said work and any other property of the Commissioners upon which said work may have been constructed and all structures, are free and clear from all liens for labour, workmanship, materials or otherwise, and that no claim then exists in respect of which a lien upon the said work or property of the Commissioners could or might attach. And the contractor shall protect and hold harmless the Commissioners and all their property from any and all kinds of liens accruing from labour and services performed and material furnished or otherwise and any of the same in and about the said work.”

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC FAIR WAGES CLAUSE.

Provisions are also inserted in contracts for the protection of the labour employed on the western division of the Transcontinental Railway, which is now under construction by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

The Fair Wages Clause which has been embodied in contracts of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company is as follows:—

“All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the works hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district then a fair and reasonable rate, and, in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.”

CONDITIONS FOR AVOIDANCE OF SWEATING.

The Post Office Department was the first department of the Dominion Government to insert in its contracts clauses for the avoidance of the sweating system. Stipulations to this end were, in fact, inserted by that department before the

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passing of the Fair Wages Resolution by the House of Commons in 1900. In 1901, steps were taken by the then Postmaster-General to ensure that not only in work performed under contract for that department, but in all classes of supplies furnished, care should be taken to ensure that the persons furnishing these supplies paid their employés fair wages and had their work performed under fair conditions.

Since the inception of this policy, supplies to an amount of \$1,008,694.73 have been furnished to the Post Office Department by contract or by purchase, subject to conditions for protection of the labour which has been employed thereon. The value of such supplies during the year ending March 31, 1911, was \$133,864.98. In all such contracts, contractors are required to furnish to the Post Office Department statements of the rates of wages paid the workmen employed in connection with it, the same being subsequently submitted to the Fair Wages Officers of the Department of Labour for examination.

With a view to the avoidance of the sweating system, and securing payment to the workmen of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, contracts for military clothing and other military supplies have also been made subject to specified regulations, which it is believed have been of substantial value to the workmen concerned.

INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS.

The practice adopted in connection with complaints as to violations of Fair Wages conditions of any contract is as follows: Where a complaint has first been received by the Department of Labour, the Department of the Government affected is informed of the nature of the complaint, and if the circumstances require, the Department of Labour, at the request of the Department concerned, causes a special investigation to be made. In such case, one of the Fair Wages Officers has to be sent to the locality from which the complaints came, and there conducts an inquiry. His report is then submitted to the Minister of Labour, and subsequently transferred, along with the recommendation of the Department, to the Department of the Government by which the contract was awarded, the latter then taking such action as the circumstances require. Tables have been published in the Annual Reports of the Department of Labour, showing the nature of the more important investigations made by the Fair Wages Officers in successive years, the nature of the claims presented to them, and the disposition of the same.

Provincial Fair Wage Regulations.

It was ascertained, through the special inquiry above referred to, that the following Provinces of the Dominion have adopted Fair Wages regulations, namely: New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

NOVA SCOTIA.

In Nova Scotia, whilst no specific regulations have been adopted in regard to wages and hours, the prevailing rates of wages in the particular locality are paid for day labour employed on public works. A provision is inserted in all Government contracts that if the contractor does not pay the amount due by him for wages or supplies the Government may pay and charge the payment against the contractor.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In Prince Edward Island, it was found that there are no specific regulations in respect of either rates of wages or hours of labour to be adhered to in the execution of public works, whether by day labour or by contract.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

In New Brunswick, under an Act of the Assembly and directions from the Government, authority is derived for the insertion in contracts of a general clause in the following terms:—

“Wages to be paid to workers engaged in the work shall be wages as are generally accepted as the current wages in each trade for competent workmen in the district where work is carried on. And, further, the contractor agrees to fix in some public place near where the work is carried on, a sheet or paper on which shall be written the wages paid for the different kinds of work.”

These provisions are applicable also to work carried on by day labour.

QUEBEC.

In Quebec, a resolution was adopted by the Legislative Assembly on April 14, 1908, on motion of Honourable L. A. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works and Labour, in the following terms:—

“That all Government contracts should contain the necessary conditions for preventing abuses that might occur in sub-contracts and that every possible effort should be made to pay workmen the wages current in the locality where the work is done, as paid to competent workmen, and this House heartily concurs in such policy and considers it the Government's duty to give immediate effect to this resolution.”

Under the procedure followed by the Provincial authorities for the observance of the foregoing regulations, the Factory Inspectors of the Province are instructed to report to the Department concerned any shortage in payment of wages by contractors. It is also open to workmen employed by contractors on public works to make complaint of any violation of the Fair Wages regulations which may have occurred in the execution of any contract.

The Fair Wages clause which is inserted in public works contracts is in the following terms:—

“In the execution of his contract, the contractor shall pay to all persons employed by him in the execution of the said works, reasonable wages, and shall conform in all points to the resolution concerning the wages of workmen adopted by the Legislative Assembly in the session of 1908.”

ONTARIO.

In Ontario an Act was passed in 1896, which provided for the payment of wages for labour performed in the construction of public works, by employes of contractors or sub-contractors, out of securities held by the Crown. A list of employes is to be furnished by the contractors when required. The Government may retain a portion of any subsidy granted towards the construction of any railway or other work, and may pay wages thereout. All Acts representing subsidies to railways since have included sections providing for the payment of current rates of wages, against the overcharging of workmen for board and accommodation, and for the observance of proper sanitary regulations in construction camps. On April 4, 1900, a Fair Wages Resolution, similar to that of the House of Commons of March 12, 1900, was passed by the Legislature of Ontario. In public works of the Province of Ontario, whether performed by contract or day labour, provision is made for the payment of the union rate of wages to the workmen employed. In the case of contracts a general clause is inserted in the following terms:—

“The contractor or contractors to whom this contract is awarded required to pay the men employed on the work the union rate of wages.”

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TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMMISSION.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Act contains the following clause in respect of the rates of wages to be paid to workmen by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission:—

“The workmen, labourers and servants employed in or about the construction and operation of the said railway and works shall be paid such rates of wages as may be concurrently payable to workmen, labourers and servants engaged in similar occupations in the District in which such railway and works are constructed and operated.”

In accordance therewith, a general clause is inserted in all contracts entered into by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission as follows:—

“The contractor shall not at any time, in connection with the said work, or any matter arising out of or connected with this contract, employ any person or persons in contravention of the Alien Labour Act or the provisions of the Railway Act of Ontario respecting employment of alien labour, and shall pay to all workmen, labourers and servants employed in or about the work such rates of wages as shall or may be concurrently payable to workmen, labourers and servants engaged in similar occupations in the District in which the said work shall be performed, and shall be responsible for the observance by all sub-contractors on their part of the provisions of this clause, and in the event of the Commission, who shall be the sole, absolute and final judge of these matters, being satisfied at any time that the contractor or any sub-contractor has been guilty of any violation of any of the provisions of this clause, the Commission shall have the right from time to time, and as often as it shall be satisfied that any such violation has taken place, to withhold all payments from the contractor until such violation of any of the provisions of this clause shall in the opinion of the Commission have ceased, and until such amends as the Commission shall require shall have been made for all such violation, and on being notified by the Commission of any such violation it shall be the duty of the Engineer to withhold all certificates from the contractor until the Commission shall be satisfied that such violation has ceased, and until amends shall have been made to the satisfaction of the Commission as aforesaid.”

MANITOBA.

In Manitoba, a Fair Wages Resolution was adopted by the Provincial Legislature in February, 1907. Under the authority of the foregoing, provisions have been inserted in all Government contracts of every description for the protection of the labour to be employed. A schedule is inserted in all contracts providing for specified minimum rates of wages which must be paid to the various classes of labour to be employed and the maximum number of hours per day. The schedule is intended to include all classes of labour required for the performance of the work, but if any labour is required which is not provided for in the schedule, the Minister or officer appointed by him is empowered to fix a minimum rate of wages payable in respect of any such labour, “which minimum rate shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current in each trade or class of labour for competent workmen in the district where the work is being carried out.” Provision is made also that no portion of the work is to be done by piece work; that all workmen employed shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or other special circumstances exist which would render adherence to this policy contrary to the public interest; that whenever the Fair Wages Officer is not satisfied as to the wages paid he shall have the power to examine the time sheets and pay rolls; that a schedule of wages paid to the different classes of labour employed shall be posted in a conspicuous place; that the con-

tractor shall, at least once a week, furnish a statement showing particulars of any wages remaining unpaid; and that if any person employed on the work is paid at a less rate than that specified in the schedule the Minister shall be entitled to deduct such shortage from the monies due the contractor and either retain the same for the Department's use or pay the money over to the workman. A Fair Wages Officer is employed by the Government of Manitoba under the authority of the Public Works Department to ensure the observance of Fair Wage and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed.

SASKATCHEWAN.

In Saskatchewan, all work under the authority of the Department of Public Works is carried on by contract, and work under the authority of the Department of Railways and Telephones is generally carried on by day labour. All contracts call for the established rate of wages in the district where the work is being carried on, and in some instances the hours of labour are similarly regulated, the same provisions being applicable to day labour. This policy was adopted in 1905, on the order of the Honourable Walter Scott, Premier and Minister of Public Works, and was afterwards inserted in other contracts on the order of the Ministers in charge of the various Departments carrying on public works. It applies to such works as public buildings, roads, bridges, and construction of telephone lines. The general clause which is inserted in contracts is in the following terms:—

“The contractor shall employ none but skilful experienced workmen and their apprentices and shall not pay less than the established rates of wages paid in the locality where the work is being done. As far as possible, none but Canadian workmen are to be employed on the works.”

A clause is also inserted in all Government contracts, giving the Minister power to pay any claims filed by workmen for wages due, the amounts so paid to be deemed a payment to the contractor. In contracts governing the construction of bridges, a clause appears fixing a minimum rate of 20 cents per hour for labourers and 40 cents per hour for teams. A Fair Wages Officer is employed by the Provincial Government to enforce observance of the Fair Wages Clause.

ALBERTA.

In Alberta, since 1906 departmental regulations have provided for the protection of workmen in contract work and day labour, in respect of the rates of wages to be paid; the hours of labour being governed by local labour union rules. This applies to buildings and telephone construction. No schedule of the rates of wages and the hours of labour to apply to the various trades or classes of labour employed is inserted in Government contracts, but a general clause is instead employed in the following terms:—

“It is distinctly understood that the contractors have accepted this contract upon the understanding that they will pay the labourers, workmen and mechanics employed by them, the current rate of wages of such labourers, workmen and mechanics in the locality where they are employed.”

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In British Columbia a resolution was adopted by the Legislative Assembly in 1900, in the following terms:—

“That in the opinion of the House, all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade

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for competent workmen and for labourers in the district where the work is carried out; and it is hereby resolved that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all work aided by a grant of Provincial public funds and all works carried on under franchise granted by the Government, and that the aforesaid policy shall be forthwith applied to every department of the public service, and to all parties now performing services for the Government.

“Also that in all contracts, leases and concessions, of whatsoever kind, entered into or made by the Government, provision be made that no Chinese or Japanese shall be employed in connection therewith.”

In 1903 the Legislature adopted the following resolution regarding the hours of labour:—

“That hereafter, not exceeding nine hours’ work shall constitute a day’s work for all foremen, workmen or labourers employed directly by the Government on roads, streets, wharves or bridges.”

These provisions are applicable to all kinds of work, whether carried on under contract or by day labour, the regulation regarding hours of labour being used whenever possible.

In accordance with the first mentioned resolution, a clause is inserted in all contracts, in the following terms:—

“The contractor shall pay all persons employed by him upon the works not less than the wages current (at the date of his tender) in the district in which the work is being carried on, for competent workmen and labourers; and shall pay such wages in cash, during the progress of the works, on or before the fifteenth of each calendar month, and all balances on or before the expiration of one calendar month after the completion of the contract.

“Should the contractor fail to pay such wages as aforesaid, the Minister of Public Works may pay the same to such persons and deduct such sum or sums from any moneys due, or to become due, to the contractor. And such payments shall be regarded as payments made to the contractor, and shall operate as a discharge pro tanto of any moneys due, or to become due, to the contractor.”

If it is reported to the Provincial Government that the purport of these resolutions has been violated, inquiries are at once made and if the reports are confirmed the matter is rectified.

Municipal Fair Wages Regulations.

In this statement of the methods adopted, in the municipalities from which information was received, to secure compliance with the spirit of the Fair Wages principle, the municipalities are arranged according to their geographical position, proceeding from east to west.

HALIFAX, N.S.

In 1908, the City Council of Halifax fixed the present minimum rate of wages for work performed by day labour in connection with all construction and maintenance work, the hours of labour (nine) having been fixed by that body in 1895. No provision is made in contracts for the protection of the labour to be employed, as all work, except buildings, is carried on by day labour.

SYDNEY, N.S.

A resolution was adopted by the City Council of Sydney on July 2, 1909, in the following terms:—

“In all contracts hereafter entered into by the City in the performance of which labour shall necessarily be employed in the city, there shall be inserted the following provisos:—

“1. A Fair Wage Schedule arranged annually on or before the fifteenth day of July in each year by a special committee of Council and a committee of the Trades and Labour Council;

“2. A provision against sub-letting on the part of the contractor without the City's consent, and in the event of sub-letting that all the terms of the contract be binding upon the sub-contractor;

“3. That preference be given in the employment of labourers to residents of the City of Sydney;

“4. Such other provisions, as in the opinion of the committee having charge of the matter, are essential to the effective accomplishment of the objects sought herein.”

These regulations are applicable to all work done under contract, such as new buildings, sewer extensions, and concrete and gutter sidewalks.

In accordance with the above resolution a schedule specifying rates of wages and hours of labour is inserted in contracts, as well as other labour conditions, of which the following is given as an example:—

“The following conditions are incorporated in and shall form part of this specification:—

“1. The contractor shall not assign or sublet this contract or any part or parts thereof for the execution of all or any portion of the work included in this contract without the consent of the City Council, and if such sub-letting is consented to by the City Council all the terms of the contract shall be binding upon the sub-contractors.

“2. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of the city of Sydney, unless the Board of Works is of opinion that local labour is not available or that emergencies or other special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to the interest of the public to enforce the foregoing condition in respect of the employment of resident labour.

“3. No workman employed upon the said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages set forth in the Fair Wages Schedule following.”

At this point a list of the classes of labour to be employed, the minimum rates of wages to be paid, and the maximum number of hours to be worked is inserted. A violation of the Fair Wages Schedule is regarded as a breach of contract. The workmen concerned complain to the Trades and Labour Council when necessary.

TRURO, N.S.

All work in Truro is carried on by day labour by special resolution of the Council at such times as conditions and requirements arise. As far as possible, rate-payers of the town are employed, the rates of wages being fixed by the Town Engineer. It is stated that the rates of wages and hours of labour on municipal works are those prevailing in the district.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

There are no regulations in respect of the rates of wages or hours of labour of workmen employed by the City of Fredericton, either under contract or by day labour. Contractors are, however, usually required to give resident labour preference and to pay current rates of wages.

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ST. JOHN, N.B.

In 1905, by vote of Common Council, the rate of wages was fixed for day labour employed by the City of St. John in connection with water and sewerage, streets, ferries and wharves. No provision is made in contracts regarding rates of wages or hours of labour.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

All work under the authority of the City of Charlottetown is carried on by day labour. Resolutions are passed annually in Council fixing the rates of wages to be paid to all workmen employed by the City in connection with all general repairs and maintenance of property, concrete sidewalks, and macadam streets.

MONTREAL, QUE.

In April, 1910, a resolution was adopted by the City Council of Montreal providing that fair wage conditions should be inserted in all contracts awarded by the City. These conditions are in part as follows:—

“No workman employed on said works shall, under any circumstances, be paid a less rate of wages, or work a greater number of hours than is provided in the following list of fair wages:—

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

Trades	List of Wages, Per Day of 10 Hours, Not less than:

“The above list of fair wages must include all kinds of work required for the carrying out of any contract, but in case any work not included in the preceding list should have to be done, the Board of Commissioners, or any of their officials, may, as often as may be necessary, fix the figure on the minimum rate of wages to be paid for such work, said rate not to be below the current scale of wages in each trade or classified work for skilled labourers, in the City of Montreal.”

The number of hours to be worked is also provided for as follows:—

“The number of working hours per day, or per week, shall be ruled by the trade routine in the City of Montreal, for each of the classes of men employed on said works.

“The workmen on said works shall not be held to work more hours than is provided in said contract, except in case of urgency for the protection of citizens or of property or in any other case of urgency.”

The conditions also stipulate that the contractor shall not have the right to sell or transfer the contract or any part thereof, and that any such transfer or sub-contract shall not be considered as affecting in any way any of the conditions of the contract; that all workmen employed on the work shall be residents of the City of Montreal, unless the Board of Commissioners should decide that the workmen of Montreal are insufficient or that it would not be in the public interest on account of urgency, or owing to special circumstances, to enforce this condition; that before final payment is made to the contractor he must deposit with the Commissioners a detailed statement giving the names, the list of wages, the amounts

paid in or still due and unpaid (as the case may be), for wages and services rendered in the execution of said works; that the contractor shall furnish at least once a week, or more often, if required, to the Board of Commissioners or to any other party appointed for said purpose, a detailed statement showing the names of the men, the amount of wages, the amounts paid, and the balance due (if any) to any foreman, workman, labourer or teamster in connection with the execution of said works, separate books to be kept for employes engaged in connection with the execution of municipal works; that in case the contractor fails to pay the indemnity due to a foreman, workman or labourer on said works and a satisfactory claim is sent by them to the Commissioners, the City of Montreal shall pay such sums and shall charge the amounts against the contractor; that in case the foreman, the workman or the labourer shall be employed on part of the works covered by the said contract at a lower rate of wages than that specified in the schedule, the City shall have the right at all times to deduct from the sums due or to become due to the contractors, or to collect from the said contractor a sum equal to the difference of the salary due to such foreman, workman or labourer under his contract with the contractor and the wages fully due to him if the contractor had complied with the rules prescribed in the above mentioned schedule, and the City shall have the option of retaining the said money so deducted or to recover the same on its own account, or indemnify the workman as aforesaid; that no piece work shall be allowed; that the above conditions shall apply to sums of money payable to parties leasing horses and teams, and that they shall have the right to recover said sums as if they were salaried; that the Board of Commissioners when dissatisfied with the wages paid shall have the right to examine the specifications and the pay-lists of the contractor; that the list of fair wages and working hours shall be posted in a conspicuous place on or near the works being executed; that the Board of Commissioners may at any time appoint a fair wages officer; that any contract entered into by the contractor and any of his workmen by which the latter is to receive lower wages than those mentioned in the schedule shall be null and void; and that the City of Montreal shall in all its understandings given by tenders comply with the terms of said list of fair wages in every respect.

A Fair Wage Officer is employed by the City to enforce observance of the above conditions.

The same conditions in respect of wages and hours apply to work performed by day labour.

WESTMOUNT, QUE.

In work performed either by contract or by day labour, the prevailing rates of wages are paid, a clause being inserted in all contracts with the City of Westmount, as follows:—

“The contractor shall pay or cause to be paid to all mechanics, workmen and labourers employed by him or by any sub-contractor under him in the execution of this contract, the prevailing rate of wages for such work as the said mechanic, workmen and labourers may be engaged upon, and being the rate of wages prevailing at the date of the specifications for this contract, and which shall remain at the said rate until the completion thereof.

“The decision of the City Surveyor in case of dispute as to the rate of wages to be paid under this contract, or as to the amount to be paid to any mechanic, workman or labourer, shall be final and binding upon all parties.

“In case the contractor fails to pay any mechanic, workman or labourer employed by him in the execution of this contract, the Corporation may pay any balance necessary to make up the amount and charge it to the contractor.

“No allowance or extension of time will be allowed the contractor on account of strikes due to any demand for increased pay on the part of his or

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their employés, unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the City Surveyor that all skilled labour making demand is receiving prevailing rate of wages and, common labour, $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour."

The rate for common labour is the only rate specified. The city surveyor has authority to see that contract conditions are observed.

VALLEYFIELD, QUE.

All work performed by the City of Valleyfield is done by day labour, which is paid for at the rate of \$1.50 per day. Each by-law granting bonuses, exemption from taxation, &c., binds employers to give a fixed monthly wage to a fixed number of men. When an affidavit of a complaint is filed a special member of the City Council is charged to make a full investigation.

SOREL, QUE.

The Municipal Board of Sorel fixes wages and hours of labour for day labour. There is a by-law concerning masters and servants respecting mutual duties and rates of pay. This applies to all kinds of work, subject to mutual agreement between both parties.

OTTAWA, ONT.

On September 21, 1908, By-law No. 2,802, was passed by the City Council of Ottawa, providing for the protection of all workmen employed by the City in respect of the rates of wages, hours of labour, and other conditions of employment. This by-law was amended by By-law No. 2,923, which was passed on July 19, 1909. The labour conditions prescribed by these by-laws provide for the insertion of a minimum scale of wages in all civic contracts; that the contractor shall not assign or sub-let the contract or any part or parts thereof; that all workmen employed upon the work shall be residents of Ottawa, unless the Board of Control is of opinion that Ottawa labour is not available, or that emergencies or other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this condition; that the schedule is intended to include all the classes of labour required for the performance of the work, but if any labour is required which is not provided for, the Board of Control shall have the power to fix the minimum rate of wages payable for such labour; that the contractor shall not be entitled to the payment of any money unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Control a statement showing the names, rates of wages, amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages, for work and labour done by any foreman, workman, labourer or team employed upon the said work, such statement to be attested by the statutory declaration of the contractor, or whomsoever the Board of Control may require; that in the event of default being made in the payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, workman or labourer employed on the work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Control and proof thereof is furnished, the Board may order the payment of all such claims and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor; that no portion of the work shall be done by piece-work; that the number of working hours in the day or week shall be determined by the custom of the trade in the City of Ottawa; that the workmen employed shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies; that these conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys

were payable in respect of wages; and that the contractor must furnish a sworn statement that all goods and materials supplied for the work in the execution of the contract have been paid for, otherwise the Board may pay any claims, and charge same to the contractor.

The conditions above mentioned are also adhered to in all civic works carried on by day labour.

A general clause is inserted in all contracts in the following terms:

“And the said contractors do hereby further covenant and agree with the said City that upon the construction of the said works they will employ residents of the said City of Ottawa, in preference to persons not residing therein; that nine hours’ labour shall constitute a day’s work for any person employed by them on the said works; that they will pay not less than 20 cents per hour to all persons employed by them on the works, and in the event of any person so employed by them on the said works being paid less than 20 cents per hour, the said City shall have the right to pay such person the difference between the amount paid him by the said contractors while employed upon the said works and what he ought to have been paid while so employed at the said rate of 20 cents per hour, and to deduct the amount so paid from any moneys payable by the said City to the said contractors on any account whatever.”

Civic officials are required to take all necessary steps to secure compliance with the By-laws above mentioned.

HAWKESBURY, ONT.

A motion was passed in Council, over three years ago, requiring payment to anybody doing manual work for the Corporation of at least \$1.50 per day of ten hours. A general clause is inserted in all contracts stipulating that workmen shall be paid the same rate and work the same number of hours as above mentioned.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

There are no regulations in respect of the rates of wages and the hours of labour of workmen employed by the Corporation of the City of Brockville, but all contracts awarded by the City contain a stipulation that the current rate of wages shall be paid to workmen and that nine hours shall constitute a day’s work.

LINDSAY, ONT.

In 1904, a regulation was adopted by the Corporation of Lindsay making provision for the protection of workmen as respects rates of wages and hours of labour. This regulation calls for payment of the current rates of wages.

The general specifications for walks, sewers, and other permanent improvements, which are made part of all contracts, provide as follows:—

“The contractor shall pay or cause to be paid to all mechanics, workmen and labourers employed by him or by any sub-contractor under him in the execution of this contract, the union or prevailing rate of wages for such work as the said mechanics, workmen and labourers may be engaged upon, and being the rate of wages prevailing at the date of specifications for this contract, and which shall remain at the said rate until the completion thereof.

“The contractor shall employ only citizens who have resided in the town for a period of at least six months, or whose families have become residents of the town, and he shall not compel or permit the workmen he employs to work more than ten hours a day, except in cases of emergency, and then only by written permission of the Inspector on the work.”

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TORONTO, ONT.

On December 18, 1893, By-law No. 3,206 was passed by the City Council of Toronto, providing: (1) for payment by civic contractors to their workmen of the union or prevailing rate of wages at the date of the specification accompanying the tender, such rate to remain in force until the completion of the said contract; (2) that the decision of the City Engineer in case of any dispute as to the rate of wages to be paid under the by-law shall be final and binding upon all parties; and, (3) that in case the contractor fails to pay any workman the wages due him the City may pay and charge such amount to the contractor. A report of the Board of Control was adopted on October 30, 1899, which provided for a working day of nine hours. These regulations apply to all work paid for by the Municipality of Toronto.

The general clause which is inserted in all contracts is in the following terms:

“The contractor shall pay or cause to be paid to all mechanics, workmen and labourers employed by him or by any sub-contractor under him in the execution of this contract, the union or prevailing rate of wages for such work as the said mechanics, workmen, and labourers may be engaged upon, and being the rate of wages prevailing at the date of the specifications for this contract, and which shall remain at the said rate until the completion thereof; and the contractor shall pay or cause to be paid to all workmen employed by him or by any sub-contractor under him in the execution of this contract the minimum wage of 18 cents per hour.

“The contractor shall not compel or permit the workman he employs to work more than nine hours a day except in cases of emergency, and then only by written permission of the City Engineer. The provisions of this clause shall not, however, apply to any work which is of necessity done outside the City of Toronto.”

HAMILTON, ONT.

In 1895, a resolution in the following terms was adopted by the City Council of Hamilton, applicable to all classes of workmen, whether employed by day labour or under contract, and providing for the insertion of a general clause in all civic contracts:

“Resolved, That in every contract hereafter entered into with the City Corporation for the erection of buildings, construction of sewers or other public works, or for any other services in the performance of which workmen are employed, it shall be made a condition of the contract that the workmen employed in the performance of the work or service contracted for shall be paid the current rate of wages, and shall be required to work only during the hours established for the trades in which they are employed, but in no case shall the wages so paid be less than fifteen cents an hour, and the contract shall contain a covenant with the City Corporation on the part of the contractor that such current wages shall be paid to the workmen employed in carrying out the contract, and that such workmen shall be required to work only during the hours so established.”

GUELPH, ONT.

On April 4, 1910, By-law No. 753, in the following terms, was passed by the City Council of Guelph:

“The minimum rate of wages for labourers employed by the Corporation of the City of Guelph, on City work shall be twenty cents per hour and for ten hours per day.”

A general clause is accordingly inserted in all civic contracts as follows:

“The contractor shall, as far as practicable, employ labourers *bona fide* residents of the City of Guelph, and shall pay not less than the Corporation rate of wages.”

BERLIN, ONT.

The rates of wages to be paid to all workmen employed by the Town of Berlin on sewer work, roadway and cement walk construction, whether by day labour or under contract, are fixed annually by resolution of the Town Council. A general clause is inserted in all contracts in the following terms:

“All unskilled labourers on the work shall be residents of the Town of Berlin, and shall be paid the prevailing rate of wages.”

BRANTFORD, ONT.

On March 27, 1899, By-law No. 620, was passed by the City Council of Brantford, providing for the protection of workmen employed on all classes of works whether by day labour or under contract.

A general clause is accordingly inserted in all civic contracts in the following terms:

“The contract to be fulfilled under the conditions of By-law No. 620 of the City of Brantford, which provides that the contractor shall pay to all mechanics, workmen or labourers to be employed by him in the execution of the contract the prevailing union rate of wages for such work as the said mechanics, workmen or labourers may be engaged upon, and being the rate of wages prevailing at the date of the specifications, accompanying the tender for such work. Residents of Brantford shall be employed for labour as far as possible.”

The City Engineer is authorized to enforce the By-law and has power to withhold estimate if the Contractor violates the regulation.

LONDON, ONT.

On August 5, 1895, By-law No. 924, was passed by the City Council of London, providing for the payment by civic contractors to their workmen of the prevailing union rate of wages, also that the decision of the City Engineer, in case of dispute as to the rate of wages to be paid under the by-law, shall be final and conclusive upon all parties to the said contracts; and that in case any contractor fails to pay to any mechanic, workman or labourer employed by him in the execution of the said contract the prevailing rate of wages, and a claim is presented to the Corporation of the City of London in writing within thirty days after the completion of the contract the City may pay such claim and deduct the amount from any moneys payable by the Corporation to the contractor.

A clause is accordingly inserted in the general conditions which form part of all contracts with the Corporation of the City of London, as follows:

“The contractor must pay his labourers an amount equal to at least one dollar and a quarter for a day's work of nine hours, and must conform to the provisions of the City Standard Wages By-law.”

It is also stipulated in these conditions that workmen employed on the works must be citizens of London, it being permissible, however, to bring skilled mechanics, foremen, &c., from other places when they are not procurable in the City of London; that the contractor shall not sub-let or under-let any portion of the works, but must construct and carry on the same with his own men and under his own supervision; and that the City Engineer may from time to time pay all wages of agents, foremen, engineers, mechanics and men employed in and about the said works and charge the contractor therewith.

Should the contractor not comply with the foregoing conditions he must give up his contract.

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PETROLEA, ONT.

A general clause, in the following terms, is inserted in all contracts with the Town of Petrolea:—

“The contractor covenants with the Corporation and agrees he will employ labourers whenever available who are *bona fide* residents of the town of Petrolea, at the current rate of wages for such labourers, with the exception of skilled labour, as it shall be necessary for the contractor to employ; and will also employ teams whenever available owned by *bona fide* residents of the said town at the current rates of wages whenever necessary that teams shall be employed in the course of the construction of the work contemplated by this contract.”

SARNIA, ONT.

No regulations have been adopted by the Town of Sarnia respecting the rates of wages to be paid to workmen, or the hours of labour which should constitute a working day. A condition is, however, inserted in all contracts that workmen employed in connection therewith must be residents of Canada, this provision being applicable also to works carried on by day labour.

GODERICH, ONT.

A regulation has been adopted, providing that workmen should be engaged at \$1.75 per day, or seventeen and one-half cents per hour, and teams and teamsters at \$3.50 per day or thirty-five cents per hour. This applies to all classes of work performed by Corporation labourers, including sewers, drains, gravelling, repairs of various kinds. There are no provisions inserted in contracts for the protection of workmen in respect of the rates of wages or hours of labour, but it is stipulated that in case any workmen employed by the contractor are unpaid at the completion of the work, or at any time, the Town shall have the right to pay such wages upon the report of the Town Engineer and to charge the same against the contractor.

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

In 1910 a resolution was adopted by the Corporation of Owen Sound, fixing the standard rate of wages for day labourers at \$2 per day. This applies to labourers in the employ of the Board of Works, Electric Light Plant, Gas Works, Waterworks Department, &c. There is no provision made in civic contracts for the protection of workmen in respect of the rates of wages or the hours of labour.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.

No regulations have been adopted by the Town of Sault Ste. Marie in respect of the rates of wages and hours of labour of workmen employed by the Town Council. Twenty per cent. of money due for payment of work performed to contractor is held for forty days after completion of the work, in order to satisfy any claims for labour or otherwise.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

On February 22, 1909, Resolution No. 169 was adopted by the City Council of Port Arthur, providing for the insertion of a Fair Wages Schedule, specifying rates of wages to be paid to workmen employed on all contracts entered into by the City. No provision is made regarding hours of labour, but the working day is understood to consist of ten hours. As respects day labour the minimum wage is 20 cents per hour.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

In June, 1906, a set of general conditions was adopted by the City Council of Fort William, and forms part of all contracts with the City Engineer's Department, all city work being handled by that Department, including sewers, sidewalks, paving, waterworks, electric light, telephone, street railway and public buildings of all kinds (except schools). The provisions in respect of wages which are inserted in contracts are applicable also to works carried on by day labour; no provision is, however, made in respect of the hours of labour.

The terms of the general clause which is inserted in contracts are as follows:

“The contractor shall pay or cause to be paid to all mechanics, workmen and labourers employed by him or by any sub-contractor under him in the execution of this contract the union or prevailing rate of wages for such work as the said mechanics, workmen, and labourers may be engaged upon, and being the rate of wages prevailing at the date of the specifications for this contract which shall remain at the said rate until the completion thereof.

“The decision of the Engineer, in case of dispute as to the rate of wages to be paid under this contract, or as to the amount to be paid to any workman, shall be final and binding on all parties.

“In case the contractor fails to pay any mechanic, workman or labourer employed by him in the execution of this contract the rate of wages hereinbefore provided, the Corporation may pay any balance necessary to make up this amount and charge it to the contractor.”

Periodical investigations are made by the City Engineer to see that the above conditions are complied with.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

In 1905, the City Council of Winnipeg adopted a Fair Wages Clause to be inserted in all contracts with the City, and in 1908, it was extended by the adoption of the report of a special Committee. The conditions regarding the rates of wages and the hours of labour are in the following terms:—

“No workman employed upon the said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages, nor work more than the specified number of hours set forth in the Fair Wage Schedule following:—

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE.

Contract for construction of.....at.....

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, not less than the following per hour.	Not more than the following hours per day.

“The foregoing schedule is intended to include all the classes of labour required for the performance of the work, but if any labour is required for the performance of the work, which is not provided for by any of the items in the above schedule, the Board of Control or some officer appointed by them, whenever and as often as the case arises, shall have power to fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect of any such labour, which minimum rate shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current in each trade or class of labour for competent workmen in the City of Winnipeg.

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“The number of working hours in the day or week shall be determined by the custom of the trade in the City of Winnipeg, for each of the different classes of labour employed upon the work.

“The workmen employed in the performance of the said contract shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed in this contract except for the protection of life or property or in case of emergencies.”

These conditions also stipulate that the contractor shall not assign or sublet the contract or any part or parts thereof, and no pretended assignment or sub-contract will be recognized or in any way affect any of the provisions of the contract; that all workmen employed upon the work shall be residents of the City of Winnipeg, unless such residents are not available or that special circumstances render it contrary to the public interest to enforce such provision; that the contractor shall not be entitled to the payment of any money until he shall have filed in the office of the Board of Control a statement showing the name, rate of wages, amounts paid, and amount (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labour done by any foreman, workman, labourer or team employed upon the work, such statement to be attested by the statutory declaration of the contractor or of such other person or persons as the Board of Control may deem necessary in order to satisfy them that the conditions have been complied with; that the contractor shall at least once a week furnish the Board of Control or such person or persons as they may appoint, with a statement showing the name, rate of wages, amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages and labour done by any foreman, workman, labourer or team employed upon the work; that in the event of default being made in the payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, workman or labourer employed upon the work, and if a claim is filed in the office of the Board of Control and proof thereof satisfactory to the Board is furnished, the City of Winnipeg may pay such claim, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed a payment to the contractor; that if any foreman, workman, or labourer is employed by the contractor to work at a wage less than that specified in the foregoing schedule, the City shall be entitled at any time or times to deduct from the monies due or accruing due to the contractor, or to recover from the contractor a sum equal to the difference between such lesser wages actually earned by such foreman, workman or labourer in accordance with his agreement, and the City may either retain the amount so deducted or pay the same over to the workman; that no portion of the work shall be done by piece-work; that the conditions shall extend and apply to monies payable for the use or hire of horses and teams, and the persons entitled to such payment shall have the like right in respect of monies so owing to them, as if such monies were payable in respect of wages; that whenever the Board of Control or such other persons as the Board of Control may indicate or require is not satisfied as to the wages paid under the foregoing clauses, they shall have the power to examine all time sheets and pay rolls of the contractors; that the schedule of working hours and wages paid in the different branches of work shall be posted in a conspicuous place, at or near where the work is in progress; that the Board of Control may from time to time depute any person to act in the capacity and perform the duties of Fair Wage Officer; that any agreement made between the contractor and any of the persons employed upon the said work, by which the employé is to accept a lesser wage than that specified, or by which any of the conditions are violated, shall be null and void; and that it shall be incumbent on the City of Winnipeg in the performance of any work or works for which tenders have been asked to abide by the terms of the foregoing schedule, both as to rates of wages and as to the number of working hours.

The same conditions in respect of rates of wages and hours of labour apply to work performed by day labour.

In the preparation of Fair Wages Schedules the current rates of wages are

obtained from the Provincial Fair Wage Officer. Any complaint of violation is investigated by the proper authorities having jurisdiction over the contract or work in question.

BRANDON, MAN.

Most of the work performed under the authority of the City of Brandon is done by day labour, the present rate of wages being from \$1.75 to \$2 for a 10-hour day. Whenever a contract is let a Fair Wage Clause is inserted for the protection of the workmen employed thereunder.

REGINA, SASK.

In 1909, a resolution was adopted by the City Council of Regina, which provided for the insertion in all civic contracts of conditions stipulating that wages should be paid every two weeks, and that all things being equal, preference should be given to residents of Regina and British subjects. These provisions are also applicable to works carried on by day labour. The Fair Wages Officer of the Provincial Government exercises a general supervision.

SASKATOON, SASK.

In July, 1909, a resolution was adopted by the City Council of Saskatoon, in the following terms:—

“That in all future City Contracts a minimum wage clause of 20 cents per hour be inserted.”

This applies to all municipal works, including sewerage works, water works, sidewalks and construction of bridges and subways. The terms of the general clause which is inserted in contracts are as follows:—

“The contractor for labour shall employ labourers *bona fide* residents of the City of Saskatoon as far as practicable, and shall adopt a minimum wage scale for unskilled labour of 20 cents per hour.”

Provision is also made in contracts that the contractor must take every precaution to protect his workmen against accident and injury whilst engaged on the work, as well as provisions regarding sanitary conditions of employment.

These provisions are also applicable to works carried on by day labour. Whenever a schedule specifying rates of wages to be paid is inserted in a contract, the information on which such schedule is based is obtained by comparison with the current rates in neighbouring cities.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

In 1908, a resolution was adopted by the City Council of Prince Albert, providing for the insertion in all contracts awarded by the City, in connection with the water works, sewerage, &c., of a general clause respecting the minimum rate of wages to be paid for common labour. The clause in question is in the following terms:—

“The wages paid by the contractor for common labour on this contract shall not be less than twenty (20) cents per hour.”

No provision is made in respect of work carried on by day labour. All work is under control of the City Engineer.

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

A regulation has been adopted on the recommendation of the Public Works Committee of the City of Medicine Hat, providing for the payment to labourers of 25 cents per hour for nine hours' work. This applies to the construction and care

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of streets, sewers, water mains, concrete and plank sidewalks, retaining walls, subways, surface sewers and other municipal undertakings in which labour is required. All contracts to date have related only to the supply of materials.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

By resolution of the City Council of Lethbridge it was provided that a minimum wage clause should be inserted in all contracts, in the following terms: "That the contractor shall pay a minimum wage for labour of 25 cents per hour, as fixed in schedule of Trades and Labour Council, City of Lethbridge." The above clause is applicable also to works carried on by day labour; and includes all municipal works, such as cement sidewalk construction, grading, water works, sewerage work, power plant operation, and coal mining.

CALGARY, ALTA.

In May, 1906, a resolution was adopted by the City Council of Calgary, in the following terms: "That a fair wage clause be inserted in City contracts similar to that existing in contracts of the Dominion." A general clause is inserted in all municipal contracts, as follows:—

"The contractor shall pay to all workmen employed upon the work the minimum wage of 25 cents per hour, and if he fails to do so the City may pay the balance necessary to make up this amount, and charge same to the contractor." The foregoing provisions are applicable also to works carried on by day labour.

EDMONTON, ALTA.

In April, 1908, a report was adopted by the City Council of Edmonton fixing labourers' wages at twenty-five (25) cents per hour for a nine-hour day, and in May, 1909, a resolution was passed adopting a Fair Wage Clause to govern the rates of wages paid to workmen of different trades, the same to be the regular scale of wages paid by the Builders' Exchange.

The general clause is inserted in all City contracts, in the following terms:—

"The contractor shall pay to all mechanics and workmen the scale of wages at the time being in force in the City of Edmonton, in the respective building trades, and shall pay to all unskilled labourers employed by him in and about the execution of this work or any part thereof wages, and wages overtime at a rate of not less than \$2.25 per day for a day of nine hours, and shall at any time and from time to time during the continuance of this contract whenever called on so to do by the City Commissioners, produce to them or such officer or officers of the City as the said Commissioners shall direct, the time and wages book and sheets of the contractor, in order to show to the satisfaction of the Commissioners or such officer whether or not the stipulations contained in this clause have been and are complied with. And should from time to time any workmen in the employment of the contractor be not paid the said rates of wages, the Corporation may pay to any workman or workmen who have been so underpaid, the difference between the amount he or they should have been paid if this stipulation as to wages had been observed, and may deduct from any moneys due or to become due under this contract the amount of the difference so paid to such workman or workmen."

The length of the working day and the rates of wages paid are the same for work performed by day labour as for contract work. The schedule of wages is fixed by comparing with wages paid in other places similarly situated and by taking into consideration the cost of living, rents, &c.

NELSON, B.C.

On June 14, 1909, the Municipal Council of Nelson adopted a resolution providing for the payment of the union scale of wages for an eight-hour day. This resolution applies to work performed by day labour and by contract, and refers to work done on streets, sidewalks, cement sidewalks, &c. The general clause which is inserted in municipal contracts is in the following terms:—

“And said contractors further covenant and agree that in consideration of the payments being made as hereinafter set forth, they will pay each workman engaged by them upon the work not less than the daily wage of. dollars, and that the engineer shall have the right to discharge any workman engaged at a lesser wage, upon twelve hours’ notice.”

ROSSLAND, B.C.

In June, 1907, a resolution was adopted by the Corporation of Rossland, providing that eight hours should constitute a working day, and that wages should be \$3.50 per day. These provisions apply to work carried on by day labour, such as street cleaning and repairing, street improvements, sewer construction and repairs, waterworks construction and repairs, &c.

Provisions are also inserted in municipal contracts for the protection of workmen in respect of the rates of wages and hours of labour. The city engineer is empowered to enforce the observance of the above mentioned resolution.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

The current rates of wages are paid for all work, whether by contract or by day labour, under the authority of the City Council of New Westminster; the hours of labour are also limited to nine for each working day.

In the printed form of specifications and conditions of contract which is used in connection with all contracts entered into by the City, the following clauses in respect of rates of wages and hours of labour are inserted:—

“The contractor shall not employ upon the work, or in connection therewith, any workman or employé for more than nine hours per day of twenty-four hours.

“The working day shall commence at seven o’clock a.m. and shall end at five o’clock p.m. If two or more shifts of men are working in one day, the same men shall not be permitted to work on more than one shift, and such shifts shall not be considered overtime. Overtime shall not be allowed under any pretence whatever, except when human life is in jeopardy, or when property is in danger of destruction. In such cases, overtime will be allowed until the work is secured from danger, but no longer. This applies only when extra work has been ordered by the engineer.

“The contractor shall pay or cause to be paid to any workmen, artisans, mechanics or labourers employed by him on or in connection with this work, a rate of wages not less than is generally accepted as current in the City of New Westminster for competent workmen, artisans, mechanics or labourers, when employed on similar work.”

It is also provided in the specifications and conditions of contract above mentioned that the contractor shall not be allowed to sub-let the works or any part thereof, without the consent in writing of the Corporation or the city engineer; that before final payment is made, the contractor shall produce to the engineer satisfactory evidence that all just claims and demands of its employés or of parties from whom materials used in the construction of the work may have been purchased or procured are fully satisfied; that the contractor shall keep a proper pay-roll and shall produce the same and all receipts for inspection by the city engineer or any person authorized by the Corporation, when called upon; also that the contractor shall not employ on the work, either directly or indirectly, any Asiatic or person of the Asiatic race; and that no Sunday labour shall be allowed.

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

In January, 1910, a resolution was adopted by the City Council of Vancouver, providing for the eight-hour day clause which is now inserted in all municipal contracts. A plebiscite was taken at the municipal elections preceding the adoption of the above resolution as to whether the people approved or not of paying City workmen the same rate of pay for eight as for nine hours' work per day. The plebiscite in question was passed. Other clauses in the contract form now used were adopted from time to time, the last revision being made in July, 1910.

The clauses relating to the rates of wages and the hours of labour which are inserted in all contracts entered into by the City, are in the following terms:—

“The contractor shall not employ upon the work or in connection therewith any workman or employé for more than eight hours in any one day of twenty-four hours during the continuance of this contract. The working day shall commence at eight o'clock a.m. and end at five o'clock p.m. The noon-hour may be curtailed by special agreement between the contractor and the majority of the employés, but not in such a manner as to permit more than eight hours' work in any one day of twenty-four hours. But if two or more shifts of men are working in one day, the same men shall not be permitted to work on more than one shift, and such shift shall not be considered overtime. Overtime shall not be allowed under any pretence whatever, except when human life is in jeopardy or property in danger of destruction. In such case overtime will be allowed until the work is secure from danger, and no longer, except by a written order signed by the city engineer and the chairman of the board of works, and all such overtime shall be rated at time and a half, and in the event of the contractor employing or permitting any workman or employé to work on this contract for more than eight hours in any one of twenty-four hours, contrary to the provisions of this contract, he shall forfeit and pay to the Corporation the sum of \$5 per hour or portion of an hour for each and every man over the said eight hours that he shall so employ or permit any workman or employé so to work, which sum or sums shall be liquidated and ascertained damages and may be recovered by action or deducted by the Corporation from any sum or sums due or to become due to the contractor under this contract or otherwise. And it is expressly hereby agreed to by the contractor as to the time of employment of workmen on the said works, and in the event of the contractor making any breach of the said conditions, the Corporation may at any time after such breach, by notice terminate the said contract, and the contractor shall in such case have no claim against the Corporation for compensation or damages by reason of such termination.

“The contractor will pay or cause to be paid to any workmen, artisans, mechanics and labourers employed by.....under or in connection with this contract a rate of wages not less than generally accepted as current in the City of Vancouver for competent workmen, artisans or mechanics, when employed in similar work to that hereby contracted to be performed and carried out, and the contractor shall pay or cause to be paid to all workmen employed by him or by any sub-contractor under him in the execution of this contract, the minimum wage of 28 cents per hour.”

Provision is also made that the contractor shall not employ upon the work mentioned in the contract either directly or indirectly any Asiatic or person of the Asiatic race; also that the contractor shall not, without the consent in writing of the Corporation, assign, transfer, or sub-let any portion of the works, but must construct and carry on the same with his own men and under his own supervision. All pay-rolls belonging to contractors engaged in work for the City have to be submitted and examined by the city accountant before payment for contract

work is made. Inspectors are employed by the City to examine work carried on by contractors, and they are instructed to see that the hours provided for in the contracts are observed. The provisions for rates of wages and hours of labour used in connection with contract work are also applicable to works carried on by day labour.

VICTORIA, B.C.

For several years a regulation has been in force by which it is provided that no Asiatics are to be employed on any work undertaken by the City of Victoria, and specifying also that union rates of wages shall be paid for all work under contract and by day labour, except in special cases, at the discretion of the city engineer, who is empowered to enforce the above regulation.

NANAIMO, B.C.

Section 318 of the Municipal Clauses Act (Provincial) provides for the insertion in all contracts of a general clause by which the rate for day labour is fixed by resolution or direction of the municipal council. These regulations apply to labourers, rockmen, machinists, mechanics of all sorts, axemen, &c.

The general clause which is accordingly inserted in municipal contracts is in the following terms.

“The contractors will pay or cause to be paid to any workmen, artisans, mechanics and labourers employed by them under or in connection with this contract a rate of wages not less than that generally accepted as current in the City of Nanaimo for competent workmen, artisans or mechanics when employed in similar work to that hereby contracted to be performed and carried out.”

School Board Fair Wage Regulations.

So far as the Department was informed there are no specified regulations in respect of the rates of wages and hours of labour of workmen employed in connection with the execution of works under the authority of the School Boards of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

TORONTO, ONT.

The Board of Education of Toronto, Ont., adopted a regulation relating to wages in 1894, and a regulation relating to hours of labour in 1909, applicable to all classes of workmen engaged in the various building trades, cabinet makers and labourers. The general clause which is inserted in all contracts is in part as follows:—

“And guarantee to pay all workmen employed by..... or engaged on behalf..... in the said work, the union or prevailing rate of wages and that the said wages shall be paid for as many hours as constitute a union day or a day according to the prevailing practice of trade.”

OTTAWA, ONT.

The Separate School Board of Ottawa, Ont., provides for a specified rate of wages to be paid for work under contract and by day labour. A general clause is inserted in all contracts requiring the payment of such rates of wages. All labour employed on the building of Separate Schools must be according to Fair Wages By-law No. 2,802 of the City of Ottawa, which specifies rates of wages for different trades and stipulates that workmen shall not be required to work longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trades in the City of Ottawa.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Under the policy followed by the School Board of Winnipeg, all large school buildings and works are carried on under contract awarded by public tender. Minor works and alterations are carried on by day labour. Works carried on by day labour are under the immediate supervision of the Commissioner of Buildings and the regular rates of wages are paid. On April 9, 1908, a general clause was adopted for insertion in all specifications and the specifications are approved before calling for tenders. The general clause is in the following terms:—

“The workmen employed in any capacity in connection with the work to be done under these specifications shall work only the number of hours each day as is prescribed by custom in Winnipeg for such trade, and no workman shall be paid less than the generally accepted rate of wages as same may be agreed upon from time to time between the contractors and representatives of the Labour Union of each trade. The contractor for this contract shall not lower the wages thus fixed upon until a new agreement has been made. Where no agreement has been arrived at, as before specified, with regard to the wages to the workmen of any particular trade, such wages shall be as high as are being generally paid to workmen of that trade by a majority of the seven building contractors doing business in the City, the amount of whose contracts at the time aggregate the largest, as shown by the records of the City Building Inspector. The Contractor shall arrange for an Accident Insurance Policy to be taken out in a responsible Company, covering all the workmen who are engaged upon the work from time to time until completion, and in case of an accident shall see that the workman injured is cared for and receives the amount due him under the policy mentioned.”

Pay sheets are examined before payment of any progress estimate to see that workmen are receiving the rates of wages agreed upon between the workmen of any trade and the Builders' Exchange.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

In work performed for the School of Board of Vancouver under by contract or by day labour, provision is made for the payment of wages to workmen employed at rates adopted by the City Council and by Labour Union.

Work performed for the School of Board of Vancouver by contract. Current rates of wages are fixed by the City Council, nine hours being customary for day and for the payment of a rate of wages as current in the City of New Westminster.

New Westminster is chiefly by contract. Workmen employed on contracts are let, rules of wages for a nine-hour day that generally accepted.

FAIR WAGES ON PUBLIC CONTRACT WORK.

During the past year the Department of Labour, which is entrusted with the administration and enforcement of what is commonly known as the Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government, prepared and furnished to various Departments, 275 Fair Wages Schedules for insertion in public contracts, and for use, in certain instances, in connection with public works to be executed by day labour.

The rates of wages fixed in these Schedules are based on the current rates of the particular localities in which the work is to be done, and where there is no current rate or what might be regarded as a fair and reasonable rate, due regard being had to the cost of living in the localities in question.

The total number of Fair Wages Schedules which have been prepared since the inception of this Policy by the Dominion Government is 1,900, of which the Department of Railways and Canals have been furnished with nearly one-half, and the Department of Public Works with the next highest number. The number of Fair Wages Schedules prepared during the fiscal year 1909-10 was 148, or 127 less than for the past year. In addition to the enforcement of this Policy in respect of public works Fair Wages conditions have been inserted during the past year in a large number of contracts for departmental supplies. In the case of the Post Office Department the amount of supplies furnished under Fair Wages conditions was \$133,864.98.

During the year many requests have been received by the Department of Labour for information respecting the prevailing rates of wages and hours of labour in different parts of Canada, and an endeavour has been made, as far as possible, to satisfy all such requests, the tables compiled by the Fair Wager Officers being indeed in frequent demand for such purposes. The Fair Wages Officers have also been employed in conducting inquiries into cases in which complaint was made that the Fair Wages Schedules were not being lived up to by individual contractors.

The following table shows the number of Schedules prepared by the Department of Labour, arranged by Provinces and Territories, for the year 1910-11, also the number of Schedules prepared by the Department of Labour, arranged by Provinces and Territories, for the year 1909-10.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1910-11, AND FOR THE YEAR 1909-10, ARRANGED BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES.

Department of Government.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
Public Works.	36	28	4	57	38	4	11	12	..	190
Railways and Canals.	4	6	..	13	18	1	4	2	..	48
Marine and Fisheries.	6	2	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	14
Militia and Defence.	2	1	1	2	5	4	3	2	..	20
Miscellaneous.	3
Total.	48	37	5	76	62	9	18	17	..	275

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, XI. A.R., No. 2.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF "FAIR WAGES" SCHEDULES PREPARED BY YEARS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE PERIOD
JULY 1900, TO MARCH 1911, INCLUSIVE.

Department of	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	Grand Total
Public Works.....	63	13	11	116	72	41	53	95	125	43	190	822
Railways and Canals.....		1	50	89	153	95	84	93	163	79	48	855
Marine and Fisheries.....		17	12	18	21	8	10	23	18	14	14	155
Other Departments.....					2	3	3	11	14	12	23	68
Total.....	63	31	73	223	248	147	150	222	320	148	275	1900

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, Canada,
STATISTICAL TABLES, XI, A. R., No. 3.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND PREPARED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, SHOWING ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PUBLISHED,
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1911.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Cribwork breakwater.....	Blue Rocks, N. S.....	April 5.....	July 29, 1910.....	7,875 00	XI 342
Pile and cribwork breakwater.....	Paspébiac East, Que.....	" 5.....	Dec. 14, 1910.....	15,719 73	XI 796
Cribwork extension to wharf.....	Maria, Que.....	" 6.....	July 29, 1910.....	11,993 35	XI 341
Landing pier and approach.....	Ayfer's Cliff, Que.....	" 11.....	No contract.....		
Extension to pier.....	Kingsport, N. S.....	" 11.....	July 20, 1910.....	10,675 00	XI 341
Public building.....	Fergus, Ont.....	" 15.....	Sept. 3, 1910.....	13,449 00	XI 467
".....	Elora, Ont.....	" 15.....	Sept. 3, 1910.....	12,949 00	XI 467
Wharf.....	Bic, Que.....	" 19.....	Nov. 24, 1910.....	33,810 00	XI 666
Cribwork breakwater.....	Dublin Shore, N. S.....	" 19.....	July 29, 1910.....	10,690 00	XI 341
".....	Duncan's Cove, N. S.....	" 19.....	Jan. 9, 1911.....	6,960 00	XI 882
Extension to breakwater.....	Hampton, N. S.....	" 19.....	No contract.....		
Cribwork block extension.....	Kamouraska, Que.....	" 19.....	No contract.....		
Cribwork and pile wharf.....	Liscomb, N. S.....	" 19.....	Aug. 3, 1910.....	2,200 00	XI 342
Breakwater wharf.....	Little River, N. S.....	" 19.....	Nov. 15, 1910.....	14,900 00	XI 665
Public building.....	Marieville, Que.....	" 19.....	Sept. 29, 1910.....	16,300 00	XI 468
Dredging and breakwater.....	Matane River, Que.....	" 21.....	Aug. 29, 1910.....	55,020 00	XI 466
Extension to wharf.....	Miscou, N. B.....	" 21.....	July 12, 1910.....	16,800 00	XI 255
Cribwork extension.....	New Mills, N. B.....	" 21.....	Jan. 18, 1911.....	11,480 00	XI 882
Cribwork pier.....	Ste. Croix, Que.....	" 21.....	Dec. 5, 1911.....	22,000 00	XI 795
Wharf.....	Sackville, N. B.....	" 21.....	April 6, 1911.....	30,643 00	XI 1,271
Approach to wharf.....	Spanish Ship Bay, N. S.....	" 21.....	No formal contract..		
Cribwork wharf.....	Shediac, N. B.....	" 21.....	Not mentioned.....	20,690 00	XI 105
Pilework breakwater.....	Sorel, Que.....	" 21.....	Aug. 9, 1910.....	6,350 00	XI 343
Cribwork wharf.....	Westport, N. S.....	" 21.....	Not mentioned.....		
Public building.....	Battleford, Sask.....	" 21.....	Oct. 29, 1910.....	Not published.	Not published.
Wharf.....	Gravenhurst, Ont.....	" 21.....	Feb. 16, 1911.....	12,984 00	
Breakwater.....	Port Hope, Ont.....	" 21.....	No contract.....		
Addition to wharf.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 21.....	July 16, 1910.....	16,400 00	XI 255
Cribwork and span wharf.....	Port Felix, N. S.....	" 23.....	Sept. 29, 1910.....	4,309 00	XI 573
Cribwork and span wharf.....	Dover, N. S.....	" 23.....	Sept. 29, 1910.....	3,836 00	XI 573
Breakwater.....	Dalhousie, N. B.....	May 4.....	No contract.....		

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	"	23.	Sept.	7, 1910.	5,475 00	XI	467
Tennecape, N. S.....	"	23.	Nov.	28, 1910.	29,900 00	XI	794
Barrington Cove, N. S.....	"	23.	Aug.	30, 1910.	6,775 00	XI	467
Rustico, P. E. I.....	"	30.	Nov.	28, 1910.	5,739 00	XI	794
Moncton, N. B.....	June	4.	Nov.	4, 1910.	8,974 00	XI	663
Aylmer, Que.....	"	7.	No contract.				
Owen Sound, Ont.....	"	13.	Oct.	12, 1910.	21,000 00	XI	575
Souris, Man.....	"	16.	No contract.				
Vancouver, B. C.....	"	17.	No formal contract.				
Richibucto Cape, N. B.....	"	18.	Oct.	15, 1910.	22,000 00	Not published.	
Arthabaska, Que.....	"	18.	Nov.	11, 1910.	18,000 00	XI	664
Megantic, Que.....	"	18.	Sept.	29, 1910.	3,337 00	XI	573
Miminegash, P. E. I.....	"	18.	Oct.	10, 1910.	5,250 00	XI	575
Montmagny, Que.....	"	27.	Oct.	30, 1910.	36,975 00	XI	576
Waterloo, Ont.....	July	2.	Oct.	3, 1910.	44,000 00	XI	573
Niagara Falls, Ont.....	"	14.	No contract.				
Levis, Que.....	"	9.	Feb.	21, 1911.	16,700 00	XI	1,017
Roberval, Que.....	"	14.	Mar.	24, 1911.	21,195 00	XI	1,159
Mitchell, Ont.....	"	14.	Feb.	23, 1911.	135,369 00	XI	1,156
Quebec, Que.....	"	18.	Jan.	18, 1910.	60,844 00	XI	883
Hamilton, Ont.....	"	19.	No contract.				
Grand Forks, B. C.....	"	19.	Dec.	22, 1910.	23,441 00	XI	797
Nanaimo, B. C.....	"	19.	No contract.				
Essex, Ont.....	"	19.	Oct.	24, 1910.	13,000 00	XI	576
Pelee Island, Ont.....	"	20.	Nov.	3, 1910.	13,990 00	XI	663
Warton, Ont.....	"	21.	Oct.	12, 1910.	24,790 00	XI	576
Shelbourne, N. S.....	July	21.	Not mentioned.				
Wolfville, N. S.....	"	21.	Not yet signed.				
Fairville, N. B.....	"	21.	Dec.	24, 1910.	17,777 00	XI	796
Grand Falls, N. B.....	"	21.	Nov.	19, 1910.	16,700 00	Not published.	
Hartland, N. B.....	"	21.	No contract.				
Hillsboro, N. B.....	"	22.	April	13, 1911.	9,300 00	XI	1,272
Nelson, B. C.....	"	22.	No contract.				
Parrsboro, N. S.....	"	22.	No contract.				
St. Jacques, L'Achigan, Que.....	"	22.	No contract.				
Burke's Head, N. S.....	"	22.	Jan.	9, 1911.	35,490 00	XI	881
Richelieu River, Que.....	"	22.	No contract.				
Rivière Onareau, Que.....	"	22.	Nov.	2, 1910.	2,478 00	XI	663
Dipper Harbour, N. B.....	"	28.	Dec.	22, 1910.	22,350 00	XI	797
Wetaskiwin, Alta.....	"	30.	No contract.				
Stratheona, Alta.....	"	30.	Dec.	17, 1910.	46,975 00	XI	796
Humbolt, Sask.....	Aug.	2.	No contract.				
Montreal, Que.....	"	3.	No contract.				
St. Louis Mile End, Que.....	"	3.	No contract.				
Montreal, Que.....	"	3.	Jan.	11, 1911.	4,890 00	XI	1,016
Weyburn, Sask.....	"	4.	No contract.				
Port Arthur, Ont.....	"	4.	No contract.				
Summerside, P. E. I.....	"	4.	Nov.	5, 1910.	8,000 00	XI	664
Pointe Esquimeaux, Que.....	"	4.	No contract.				
Portage la Prairie, Man.....	"	5.	No contract.				
Margaree Harbour, N. S.....	"	6.	Mar.	22, 1911.	5,200 00	Not published.	
St. Joseph de Sorel, Que.....	"	6.	Dec.	15, 1910.	9,250 00	XI	796
New Edinburgh, N. S.....	"	6.	Nov.	29, 1910.	11,900 00	XI	794

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND PREPARED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, SHOWING ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PUBLISHED,
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1911.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
Cribwork Wharf.....	Lakeport, Ont.....	Aug. 11.....	Nov. 7, 1910.....	16,430 00	XI 664
Public building.....	Goderich, Ont.....	" 13.....	Nov. 18, 1910.....	7,023 00	XI 665
".....	Listowel, Ont.....	" 15.....	April 5, 1911.....	28,180 00	XI 1271
".....	Harriston, Ont.....	" 15.....	Mar. 31, 1911.....	18,943 00	Not published.
".....	Mount Forest, Ont.....	" 15.....	Feb. 20, 1911.....	17,666 00	XI 1,017
Breakwater.....	Goderich, Ont.....	" 15.....	Dec. 1, 1910.....	144,417 00	XI 791
Pier.....	Brockville, Ont.....	" 20.....	Oct. 4, 1910.....	6,500 00	XI 574
Breakwater and jetty superstructure of east jetty.....	Port Burwell, Ont.....	" 20.....	Mar. 20, 1911.....	157,500 00	XI 1,271
Public building.....	Campbellton, N. B.....	" 22.....	Nov. 19, 1910.....	28,592 00	XI 665
Concrete piers and abutments.....	L'Asomption, Que.....	" 25.....	Dec. 3, 1910.....	4,910 00	XI 795
Ice piers.....	Rivière des Prairies, Que.....	" 25.....	Dec. 9, 1910.....	8,520 00	XI 795
".....	Ste. Geneviève, Que.....	" 25.....			
".....	Isle Bizard, Que.....	" 25.....			
Wharf.....	St. Andrew's Argenteuil, Que.....	" 25.....	Nov. 14, 1910.....	3,215 00	XI 664
Concrete dam on Gordon creek.....	Kippewa Village, Que.....	" 26.....	No contract.....	10,710 00	Not published.
Breakwater.....	Great Salmon River, N. B.....	" 26.....	Dec. 2, 1910.....		
".....	Black Point, N. S.....	" 26.....	Nov. 26, 1910.....	7,166 00	Not published.
Warehouses at Sand Point.....	St. John, West, N. B.....	Sept. 7.....	Nov. 15, 1910.....	22,900 00	Not published.
Concrete ice piers.....	Annapolis Royal, N. S.....	" 9.....	Mar. 27, 1911.....	37,300 00	XI 1,160
Landing wharf.....	Cape Rouge, N. S.....	" 9.....	No contract.....	13,900 00	XI 796
Public wharf extension.....	St. André, Kamouraska, Que.....	" 9.....	No formal contract.....		
Cribwork training pier.....	Bonaventure River, Que.....	" 9.....	Dec. 14, 1910.....		
Breakwater.....	Delorey's Beach, N. S.....	" 10.....	Feb. 11, 1911.....	6,255 00	XI 1,156
Landing pier.....	Boisbriand, Que.....	" 12.....	No contract.....	5,109 00	XI 831
Cribwork wharf.....	Grandiue, N. B.....	" 12.....	No contract.....		
".....	South Inverness, N. S.....	" 12.....	J. n. 21, 1911.....		
Beach protection.....	Three Fathom Harbour, N. S.....	" 12.....	Jan. 11, 1911.....	7,848 00	XI 882
Wharf extension.....	Providence Bay, Ont.....	" 15.....	Dec. 13, 1910.....	15,438 00	XI 795 6
Cribwork wharf.....	Winnipeg Beach, Man.....	" 17.....	Dec. 12, 1910.....	19,192 00	XI 795
Addition to Post Office.....	Aylmer, Que.....	" 24.....	Nov. 23, 1910.....	4,200 00	Not published.
Wharf and shore protection.....	Prince Albert, Sask.....	" 29.....	No contract.....		

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Cribwork landing pier.....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 30 ..	Jan. 28, 1911.....	5,975 00	XI	882
Public building.....	Rigaud, Que.....	" 30 ..	Mar. 15, 1911.....	17,000 00	XI	1,158
Armoury building.....	Kemara, Ont.....	Oct. 6 ..	No contract.....			
Wharf.....	Leitch's Creek, N.S.....	" 6 ..	Feb. 17, 1911.....	5,582 00	XI	1,017
Breakwater.....	Chapel Cove, N.S.....	" 6 ..	Feb. 24, 1911.....	11,480 00	XI	1,155
Wharf.....	St. Joseph de Lotellier, Que.....	" 6 ..	Jan. 9, 1911.....	18,900 00	XI	882
Protection works.....	Laprairie, Que.....	" 6	No formal contract.....			
Public building.....	Seaforth, Ont.....	" 10 ..	No contract.....			
Pile wharf.....	Westport, N.S.....	" 10 ..	Feb. 18, 1911.....	16,670 00	XI	1,017
Wharf.....	Laprairie, Que.....	" 11 ..	No contract.....			
Extension to breakwater.....	Lorneville, N.B.....	" 12 ..	No contract.....			
Drill Hall.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 24 ..	Feb. 6, 1911.....	234,936 00	Not published.	
Covering over of space, between Dufferin and Sappers' bridges.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Nov. 3 ..	Not yet signed.....			
Concrete dam on Indian reserve.....	French River, Ont.....	" 4 ..	Feb. 10, 1911.....	13,365 00	XI	1,016
Extension to wharf.....	Shigawake, Que.....	" 4 ..	Mar. 22, 1911.....	9,385 00	XI	1,159
Crib and span wharf.....	Melford, N.S.....	" 21 ..	No contract.....			
Breakwater.....	Breen's Pond, N.S.....	" 25 ..	No contract.....			
Alterations to examining warehouse.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 29 ..	Mar. 10, 1911.....	11,695 75	XI	1,157
Wharf.....	Gravenhurst, Ont.....	Dec. 1 ..	Feb. 16, 1911.....	12,974 00	XI	1,017
Postal Station (C).....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9 ..	No contract.....			
Breakwater.....	Brooklyn, N.S.....	" 9 ..	No contract.....			
Alterations to old Post Office.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13 ..	No contract.....			
Extension to wharf.....	Ste. Famille, Que.....	" 14 ..	April 10, 1911.....	18,963 68	XI	1,271
Public building.....	Maisonneuve, Que.....	" 19 ..	No contract.....			
Extension to wharf.....	LePetit Débarquement, Que.....	" 20 ..	April 20, 1911.....	9,257 33	XI	1,272
Cribwork wharf.....	Michipocotin, Ont.....	" 22 ..	Mar. 22, 1911.....	18,430 00	XI	1,159
1911						
New Departmental Building.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Jan. 7 ..	No contract.....			
Public building.....	Revelstoke, B.C.....	" 7 ..	No contract.....			
" ..	Tilsenburg, Ont.....	" 12 ..	Mar. 28, 1911.....	24,801 00	XI	1,160
" ..	Wallaceburg, Ont.....	" 16 ..	No contract.....			
" ..	Tilbury, Ont.....	" 16 ..	No contract.....			
" ..	St. Lambert, Que.....	" 17 ..	No contract.....			
Breakwater.....	Point Sapin, N.B.....	" 17 ..	No contract.....			
Extension to breakwater on north shore.....	Richibucto, N.B.....	" 18 ..	May 5, 1911.....	20,995 00	Not published.	
Dam and sluiceways.....	Quinze Lake, Que.....	" 18 ..	General clause.....			
Extension to wharf and dredging.....	Richibucto, N.B.....	" 20 ..	No contract.....			
Public building.....	Fairville, N.B.....	" 20 ..	Not yet signed.....			
Breakwater.....	Little Anse, N.S.....	" 27 ..	No contract.....			
Public building.....	St. Jacques L'Achigan, Que.....	" 31 ..	Not mentioned.....			
Extension to wharf.....	Grosse Isle, Que.....	Feb. 2 ..	No contract.....			
Addition to public building.....	Gananogue, Ont.....	" 4 ..	No contract.....			
Public building.....	Uxbridge, Ont.....	" 4 ..	No contract.....			
Addition to Post Office.....	Nelson, B.C.....	" 4 ..	No contract.....			
Pile wharf and protection works.....	Prince Albert, Sask.....	" 1 ..	No contract.....			
Armoury building.....	Strathcona, Alta.....	" 4 ..	No contract.....			
Public building.....	Cranbrook, B.C.....	" 4 ..	No contract.....			
" ..	Chilliwack, B.C.....	" 4 ..	No contract.....			
Breakwater.....	Escuminac, N.B.....	" 8 ..	No contract.....			
Longshoremen's shelter.....	St. John Harbour, N.B.....	" 22 ..	No contract.....			
Examining warehouse.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 22 ..	Not mentioned.....			

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, Canada,
STATISTICAL TABLES, XI, A. R., No. 3.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, SHOWING ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PUBLISHED, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1911.

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				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Public building.....	Grand Forks, B.C.....	Feb. 22.....	Not mentioned.....		
Wharf	Fassett, Que.....	" 22.....	No contract.....		
Employés in public buildings.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22.....	Work done by the month.....		
Protection works and dredging.....	Lake Ainslie, N.S.....	" 23.....	No contract.....		
Public building.....	Tignish, P.E.I.....	" 24.....	No contract.....		
Concrete Dam.....	Gordon Creek, Que.....	" 24.....	No contract.....		
Wharf.....	Mulgrave, N.S.....	" 24.....	No contract.....		
Extension to wharf.....	White's Cove, N.S.....	" 24.....	No contract.....		
Pile wharf.....	Woodlands, N.B.....	" 27.....	No contract.....		
Armoury building.....	Lévis, Que.....	" 28.....	Not mentioned.....		
Public building	Portage la Prairie, Man.....	Mar. 3.....	Not mentioned.....		
"	Rock Island, Que.....	" 6.....	No contract.....		
"	Napierville, Que.....	" 6.....	No contract.....		
"	Shawinigan Falls, Que.....	" 6.....	No contract.....		
"	Greenwood, B.C.....	" 10.....	No contract.....		
"	Duncan, B.C.....	" 10.....	No contract.....		
"	Lloydminster, Sask.....	" 10.....	No contract.....		
"	Melfort, Sask.....	" 10.....	No contract.....		
"	Essex, Ont.....	" 10.....	Not mentioned.....		
Wharf.....	Trynor's Cove, N.B.....	" 13.....	No contract.....		
"	Brundage's Point, N.B.....	" 13.....	No contract.....		
Landing wharf.....	Cape Rouge, N.S.....	" 13.....	Not mentioned.....		
Public building	Hillsboro, N.B.....	" 13.....	Not mentioned.....		
"	Wetaskiwin, Alta.....	" 20.....	Not mentioned.....		
Cribwork wharf.....	Montebello, Que.....	" 27.....	No contract.....		

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, SHOWING ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PUBLISHED, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1911.

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				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Boarding-house at site of bridge.	Quebec, Que.	April 14.	June 1, 1910.	7,786 00	XI 106
New Quebec bridge.	Quebec, Que.	" 18.	April 4, 1911.	Schedule rates	
Removal of shoals at upper entrance of canal.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 18.	June 1, 1910.	Schedule rates	XI 106
Line of railway, under subsidy.	Red Deer, Alta.	" 20.	April 25, 1910.	3,200 per mile	XI 1,324
Subway.	New Mills, N.B.	" 26.	Dec. 14, 1910.		
"	Beresford, N.B.	" 26.	Dec. 14, 1910.	1,175 00	Not published.
Overhead crossing.	Lac au Saumon, Que.	" 26.	Dec. 14, 1910.	350 00	Not published.
Removal of debris of old bridge.	Quebec, Que.	" 28.	May 11, 1910.	22,750 00	XI 1,419
Cut off line of railway.	Moncton, N.B.	May 2.	Contract not yet executed.		
Widening of canal on west side.	Welland, Ont.	" 6.	Aug. 2, 1910.	0.25 per cu. yard.	XI 344
Line of railway.	L'Epiphanie to Rawdon, Que.	" 9.	May 23, 1910.	3,200 per mile*.	XI 108
Railway bridges under subsidy at Gentilly.	Nicolet, Que.	" 18.	June 1, 1910.	60,000 00	XI 108
Dredging canal.	Cornwall, Ont.	" 26.	Aug. 30, 1910.	Schedule rates.	XI 344
Widening canal along west pier and docking west of Government elevator.	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 26.	June 28, 1910.	Schedule rates.	XI 107
Lumber shed on Intercolonial Railway.	Moncton, N.B.	" 26.	Oct. 7, 1910.	4,050 00	XI 576
Foot bridge at weir No. 3.	Soulanges Canal.	" 30.	Oct. 3, 1910.	1,000 00	XI 576
Line of railway under subsidy.	Grand Forks, B.C.	" 30.	July 5, 1910.	3,200 per mile*.	XI 256
Line of railway.	Campbellton to St. John River, N.B.	June 11.			Not published.
"	Winnipeg Beach to Gimli, Man.	" 30.	Aug. 22, 1910.	3,200 per mile*.	XI 344
"	Midway to Kamloops, B.C.	" 30.	Jan. 27, 1911.	3,200 per mile*.	XI 881
"	Paspebiac to Gaspé, Que.	July 6.	Aug. 25, 1910.	3,200 per mile*.	XI 1,272
Wall across North street.	Halifax, N.S.	" 21.	Contract not yet executed.		
Railway bridge on Hudson Bay Railway.	Le Pas, Sask.	" 25.	Nov. 5, 1910.	Schedule rates.	XI 666
Line of railway.	Roberval towards James Bay, Que.	Aug. 2.	Aug. 25, 1910.	3,200 per mile*.	XI 345
"	Dartmouth to Dean's Settlement and Melrose to Guysborough, N.S.	" 3.	Oct. 14, 1910.	3,200 per mile*.	XI 577
Passenger station.	Cap St. Ignace, Que.	" 3.	Oct. 14, 1910.	3,200 per mile*.	XI 577
Substructure of bridge over Saskatchewan river.	Le Pas, Sask.	" 12.	Nov. 5, 1910.	Schedule rate.	XI 667
Stone protection along summit level.	Welland Canal, Ont.	" 20.	Oct. 14, 1910.	0.95 per cu. yard	XI 577
Straightening channel at Lock No. 2.	Welland Canal, Ont.	" 20.	Oct. 28, 1910.	0.16 per cu. yard	XI 577

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, Canada,
STATISTICAL TABLES, XI, A. R., No. 4.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, SHOWING ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED AND WHERE PUBLISHED, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1911.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
Buildings for Intercolonial Railway.....	Campbellton, N.B.....	Aug. 26....	Contract not yet executed.	\$	Vol. Page.
Line of railway.....	Orangedale, N.S.....	" 30....	Sept. 1, 1910.....	3,200 per Mile*..	XI 468
Draw bridges over Trent canal	Hedley's Falls, Ont.....	Sept. 10....	Oct. 24, 1910.....	6,600 00	XI 577
Line of railway.....	Little Current to Sudbury, Ont	Oct. 20....	Nov. 5, 1910.....	3,200 per Mile*..	XI 667
Heating apparatus office of overseer	St. Ann's Lock, Que.....	Dec. 9.....	Dec. 17, 1910.....	600 00	XI 797
Line of railway.....	St. Joachim to Baie St. Paul, Que.....	1911 Feb. 2....	Contract not yet executed.		
Erection of thirteen cylindrical valves for locks	Trent Canal, Ont.....	" 4....	April 6, 1911.....	Schedule rate...	
Vacuum car cleaning plant	Halifax, N.S.....	" 7....	Contract not yet executed.		
Concrete walls and building roads, &c	Lachine Canal, Que.....	Mar. 13....	Contract not yet executed.		
Line of Railway on Canadian Northern Alberta Ry	Edmonton to Brazeau River, Alta.....	" 14....	Contract not yet executed.		
Line of railway.....	Valcartier to Gosford, Que.....	" 21....	April 25, 1911.....	3,200 per mile*..	XI 1,273
Repairs to dam, upper entrance of canal	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 23....	Contract not yet executed.		
Improving entrance to Lock No. 24	Rapid Plat Canal, Ont	" 24....	Contract not yet executed.		
Dredging.....	Murray Canal, Ont	" 24....	Contract not yet executed.		
Improving lower entrance.....	Farran Point Canal, Ont.....	" 24....	Contract not yet executed.		
Office building on Canal	Cornwall, Ont	" 24....	Contract not yet executed.		
Dredging.....	Rapid Plat Canal, Ont	" 27....	Contract not yet executed.		
Improving upper entrance to lock No. 19	Cornwall Canal, Ont.....	" 27....	Contract not yet executed.		
Improving upper entrance to lock No. 28	Galops Canal, Ont	" 27....	Contract not yet executed.		
Seven emergency stop logs of bridges.....	Trent Canal, Ont.....	" 27....	April 5, 1911.....	Schedule rate...	XI 1,272

*Not exceeding \$6,400.00 per mile

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, Canada,
STATISTICAL TABLES, XI, A. R., No. 5.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, SHOWING ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PUBLISHED, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1911.

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				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Wooden lighthouse tower at Gull Cove.	Whitehead Grand Manan, N.B.	June 6.	July 6, 1910.	1,220 00	Not published.
Wooden lighthouse tower at Gull Cove.	Quaco eastern breakwater, N.B.	" 6.	July 7, 1910.	650 00	XI 256
Wooden building for lightkeeper.	Pointe des Monts, Que.	July 14.	Aug. 12, 1910.	3,250 00	Not published.
Lighthouse and pier on Southeast Bar.	Sydney Harbour, N.S.	" 22.	Not executed.		
Fog alarm building.	Cross Island, N.S.	" 28.	Aug. 5, 1910.	1,945 00	XI 797
Buoy depot.	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Oct. 15.	Jan. 25, 1911.	159,445 00	Not published.
Wooden dwelling.	Flint Island, N.S.	" 24.	Mar. 21, 1911.	4,300 00	XI 1,273
Piers and lighthouses on entrance of	Gaspé Basin, Que.	Dec. 20 1911	Jan. 10, 1911.	3,255 00	XI 1,018
Frame double dwelling.	Flint Island, N.S.	Jan. 27.	Mar. 21, 1911.	4,300 00	Not published.
Twin screw steel steamer.	Collingwood, Ont.	" 28.	Jan. 27, 1911.	260,000 00	Not published.
Dwelling for lightkeeper.	Sambro Island, N.S.	Feb. 7.	Mar. 21, 1911.	1,950 00	XI 1,273
Pier and lighthouse on Southeast Bar.	Sydney Harbour, N.S.	" 22.	Not executed.		
Shelter shed.	Pointe Noire, Que.	" 27.	Not executed.		
Lightkeeper's dwelling.	Father Point, Que.	Mar. 28.	Not executed.		

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, XI, A. R., No. 6.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, SHOWING ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PUBLISHED, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1911.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Nature of work not given (all trades).....	Halifax, N.S.....	April 16.	Day Labour.....		
Rifle Range.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 21.	Sept. 15, 1910.....	9,850 00	Not published.
"	Nelson, B.C.....	" 21.	Not let.....		
"	Rockcliffe, Ont.....	May 3.	Aug. 9, 1910.....	6,165 00	Not published.
"	Farnham, Que.....	" 9.	Not let.....		
Stables on camp grounds.....	Sussex, N.B.....	" 23.	Not built.....		
Various works, all trades	Halifax, N.S.....	July 15.	Day labour.....		
"	Armstrong, B.C.....	Sept. 24.	Not let.....		
"	Morinville, Alta.....	" 24.	Not let.....		
Armourer's shop and armoury.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Oct. 10.	Not let.....		
Certain trades.....	Pincher Creek, Alta.....	" 27.	Not let.....		
Rifle Range.....	Windsor, Ont.....	Nov. 7.	Not let.....		
"	Barrie, Ont.....	" 9.	Not let.....		
Armoury.....	Souris, Man.....	" 10.	Not let.....		
"	Grenfell, Sask.....	" 10.	Not let.....		
Extension to Drill Hall.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	" 17.	Mar. 7, 1911.....	7,917 00	Not published.
Rifle Range at Rockcliffe.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 23.	Feb. 22, 1911.....	5,375 00	Not published.
Certain trades.....	Joliette, Que.....	Dec. 13.	Mar. 16, 1911.....	1,289 00	Not published.
		1911			
Magazine and explosive store building.....	London, Ont.....	Jan. 30.	Not let.....		
Magazine and explosive store building.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Feb. 4.	Not yet let.....		

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, XI. A.R., No. 7.

LIST OF SUPPLIES FURNISHED THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT BY CONTRACT OR OTHERWISE, UNDER CONDITIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE LABOUR EMPLOYED, WHICH WERE APPROVED OF BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1911.

Nature of Order.	Amount of order
	\$ cts
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type.....	1,244.84
Making and repairing metal dating and other stamps and type and brass crown seals.....	9,405.97
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes, and post marking and cancelling ink.....	9,212.57
Making and repairing post office scales.....	2,055.50
Supplying mail bags.....	28,549.10
Repairing mail bags.....	16,406.15
Repairing mail locks, and supplying mail bag fittings.	19,414.09
Supplying portable letter boxes and repairing parcel receptacles, portable tin boxes, and railway mail clerks' tin boxes.....	19,155.72
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing portable stores.....	833.45
Making up and supplying articles of official uniforms.....	27,587.59
Total.....	\$133,864.98

Investigation of Complaints arising out of Conditions inserted in Government Contracts for the Protection of Labour.

During the past fiscal year the Department of Labour received eight complaints arising out of alleged non-compliance with conditions inserted in public contracts for the protection of labour. Five of these complaints were made the subjects of special investigations by officers of the Department. Two other complaints were received prior to the commencement of the fiscal year, in one of which a special inquiry was also made, making a total of six investigations by the Department of Labour. Most of the complaints were in respect of the rates of wages and hours of labour, one related to delay in the payment of wages, and one protested against the employment of workmen other than masons to perform the work of pointing stone.

The occupation of the workpeople on whose behalf these complaints were filed were as follows: Plumbers, three; carpenters, one; masons, one; bridge and structural iron workers, one; steel workers, one; railway employés, one; workmen on railroad construction, one; and labourers, one.

Taking into consideration all complaints either settled or filed during the year one of these had to do with work carried out in the Province of Nova Scotia, two with work in the Province of Quebec, five with work in the Province of Ontario, and two with work in the Province of Manitoba.

Five complaints related to work being done under contract for the Department of Public Works, two to work being done under subsidy agreement with the Department of Railways and Canals, two to work being done under contract for the Transcontinental Railway Commission and one to work being performed for the Department of Justice.

Of the six special investigations made by officers of the Department, four were reported as being well-founded and in three of these cases the matters in dispute were promptly adjusted, the other being referred to the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway. At the close of the fiscal year this complaint had not been finally settled. In one case the work was reported as being completed at the time the report was made and, therefore, no action was taken. In the remaining case the complainant refused to furnish evidence to substantiate his claim and the matter was accordingly dropped.

An investigation was made by one of the Fair Wages Officers of the Department into a complaint made by the Trades and Labour Council of Quebec and Lévis on behalf of the employés of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company respecting alleged delay in the payment of wages. The investigation disclosed the fact that the road was then in the hands of a receiver who, up to that time, had not been given by the Court the necessary authority to act. Prior to the time the complaint was made, the custom of the Company had been to pay its employés on the twentieth of the month following the month in which the wages had been earned. This system of payment does not differ materially from that in vogue on other railway lines. The employés of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company were apparently satisfied when they were paid on the date above mentioned, but objected to waiting longer for their wages as thereby they were seriously inconvenienced. In a communication from the General Manager to the Department it was stated that in future it was expected that the pay rolls would be paid on or about the date formerly prevailing.

Complaint was made by a workman employed on the construction of the wharf at Arnprior, Ont., of alleged mistreatment in his dismissal and the rate of wages paid. He claimed that he had been receiving \$2.00 per day, but that he had been paid off at a rate of \$1.50 per day. The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works, the latter stating that at the time the complainant was first employed wages were high in the locality and that when he was re-employed in the spring men were more plentiful and wages were not so high as formerly, therefore he was hired at the rate of \$1.75 per day. It was further explained that the discrepancy occurred in paying him for three days instead of three and a half days. A settlement was accordingly made of the amount due the complainant.

Complaint was made by the Masons' International Union, Ottawa, protesting against the pointing of the stone walls of the Royal Victoria Memorial Museum by workmen other than masons; also that the workmen employed as masons were not being paid the rate of wages stipulated. An investigation was made by one of the Fair Wages' Officers of the Department, and as the work in question had been practically completed at the time it was considered unnecessary to take further action.

An investigation was made by one of the Fair Wages Officers of the Department into a complaint which was made on behalf of certain employés of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company concerning alleged non-payment of wages and other claims, in support of which sworn statements were made by the men. The contract for that portion of the road between Paspebiac and Gaspé was awarded to the New Canadian Company, Limited; the latter sub-let the work in sections, and it was against the sub-contractor operating around Brèche à Manon that most of the complaints were lodged. The report of the Fair Wages Officer showed the claims to be well-founded. In a communication addressed to the Department from the General Manager of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company it was stated that the Company had been informed by the contractors that all legitimate claims had been settled and that a percentage of the amount due the sub-contractor in question had been retained to settle any claims that might be made against him. In this communication the Department was requested to send an officer to Gaspé to ascertain whether all reliable claims had been settled. Whilst proceeding to Gaspé as requested, this officer was furnished with letters from the Mayor of Brèche à Manon and the Justice of the Peace who forwarded the complaint on behalf of the men showing that all claims had been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In connection with the contract for the construction of an addition to the Toronto Post Office building, a complaint was received from the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters'

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Helpers, Toronto, on behalf of two plumbers engaged on the above mentioned work, who were said to be receiving less than the rate of wages provided for in the Fair Wages Schedule. One of the Fair Wages Officers of the Department proceeded to Toronto to conduct an investigation and reported that one of the plumbers concerned had had his wages increased so as to come up to the rate required in the Schedule; the other plumber was still working for 30 cents per hour instead of 40 cents. The Fair Wages Officer pointed out to the Manager the necessity for complying with the provisions of the Fair Wages Schedule, and the latter agreed to pay the stipulated amount in future and to pay the difference due the workmen concerned for all work performed on the Toronto Post Office building.

An investigation was conducted by an Officer of the Department into a complaint which was forwarded by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Winnipeg, Man., on behalf of bridge and structural iron workers employed by the Dominion Bridge Company, contractors for the construction of a bridge across the Red River near Winnipeg. The complaint was to the effect that the general clause which was inserted in the contract for the construction of the Red river bridge was being violated by the contractors, inasmuch as they were not paying the bridge and structural iron workers employed by them the current rate of wages in the locality for this class of labour, also that workmen were required to work longer hours than those current in the district. The report of the officer showed that the contentions of the men were correct. The matter was accordingly referred to the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway for adjustment. At the close of the fiscal year the matter was still in abeyance.

Complaint was made by the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, Halifax, N.S., against the contractor for the heating of the Halifax Post Office building, the complaint alleging a violation of the Fair Wages Clause of the contract. One of the Fair Wages Officers of the Department visited Halifax for the purpose of investigating this complaint. The complainant, however, on being asked to substantiate his claim refused to do so. No further action, therefore, was taken.

Complaint was made by the Bridge, Structural and Architectural Iron Workers' Union, Winnipeg, alleging unfair treatment accorded by the sub-contractors to the men employed on the erection of steel in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway shops at Transcona. The matter was referred to the Transcontinental Railway Commission under whose authority the contract was executed. The Department was later informed that all claims would be paid as soon as the men presented themselves and established their right to the same.

Complaint was made by the Ottawa Tailors' Union in reference to an alleged violation of the contract for Dominion Police clothing which was awarded to an Ottawa tailoring firm by the Department of Justice. The matter was referred to the Department concerned. As a result the Department of Labour was informed that no formal or written contract had been entered into for the supply of this clothing, but that the transaction was in the nature of an ordinary purchase or order, and that on this account it had been thought that no stipulation could properly be made as to the wages which the firm should pay. No action was taken.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Ottawa, lodged a complaint in respect of the rate of wages and hours of labour of one of the members of the above mentioned Society employed on the Militia Stores. It was alleged that the workman concerned was paid at the rate of 20 cents per hour and worked ten hours per day, that he had worked nine days making a total of ninety hours and a deficiency of \$9.00 in wages. The contract having been awarded by the Department of Public Works, that Department was advised of the above violation of the Fair Wages Clause. As a result the Department of Labour was informed that the matter would be taken up with the contractor and that the latter would be required to pay the amount due the complainant, being the difference between the rate of 20 cents which was paid him and the rate of 30 cents which is the rate for carpentry in Ottawa.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY THE FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

I.—COMPLAINTS RECEIVED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1910-11 AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Feb. 10, '10	Quebec, Que., Men employed by the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Company.	R'ys & Canals	Alleged non-payment of wages to their employés by the Company for the period of two and a half months.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported the matter adjusted to the satisfaction of the complainants.
Mar. 8, '10	Arnprior, Ont., Construction of a wharf.	Public Works.	Alleged unfair dismissal of complainant and payment to him of an amount less than that provided for in the Fair Wages Schedule.	Referred to the Department of Public Works and settlement made by the latter of the amount due.

II.—COMPLAINTS RECEIVED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1910-11, AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

June 23, '10	Ottawa, Ont., Victoria Memorial Museum.	Public Works.	That the tuck pointing was being executed under unfair conditions.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department and report presented; the work in question being completed, further action was deemed unnecessary.
Aug. 11, '10	Construction of the Atlantic, Quebec & Western Railway between Paspebiac and Gaspé, Que., by the New Canadian Company, Limited.	R'ys & Canals	That the sub-contractor for the construction of the portion of the railroad situated at Brèche à Manon was delaying payment of wages due certain workmen for work performed, &c.	These complaints were investigated by an officer of the Department, who recommended immediate payment of the different claims. A settlement satisfactory to complainants was effected, the Company reimbursing the amounts due by the sub-contractor.
Sept. 28, '10	Toronto, Ont., Addition to Post Office.	Public Works.	That the contractors for the plumbing work in that building were paying plumbers less than the rate of wages set forth in the Fair Wages Schedule.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that the contractors were willing to pay the difference in wages to the complainants, and that no further action was necessary.

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Oct. 20, '10	Winnipeg, Man., Construction of Red River Bridge.	Transcontinental Railway Commission.	That the contractors for the construction of this bridge were not paying structural iron workers employed by them the current rate of wages in the locality for this class of labour, also that workmen were required to work ten hours per day instead of nine, thus violating the terms of the general clause for the protection of labour which was inserted in their contract.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that the claims were well founded. The matter was then referred to the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, together with recommendation from the Department.
Dec. 7, '10	Halifax, N.S., Heating system in Post Office	Public Works.	That the contractor had violated the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract in paying a lower rate of wages than that provided for therein.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that the complainant was unable to substantiate his claim against the contractor. No further action was necessary.
Jan. 23, '11	Transcona, Man., Erection of steel on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway shops.	Transcontinental Railway Commission.	Alleged non-payment of wages to certain workmen employed by sub-contractor on the erection of steel on the railway shops of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at Transcona.	The matter was referred to the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway. On February 13, 1911, the Department was informed that the most of claims had been paid at that date and that all others would be settled as soon as the men presented themselves and established them.
Mar. 3, '11	Ottawa, Ont., Supply of Dominion Police clothing.	Justice Dept.	Alleged violation of the Fair Wages clause in the contract awarded to an Ottawa tailoring firm for Dominion Police clothing.	The matter was referred to the Department of Justice. The Department of Labour was informed that no formal or written contract had been entered into for the clothing in question but that the transaction was in the nature of an ordinary purchase. No further action was necessary.
Mar. 20, '11	Ottawa, Ont., Ordnance Stores Building	Public Works.	That the contractor had paid a carpenter employed by him on the work in question at a rate less than the current rate and had required the workman concerned to work longer hours than those prevailing in the City of Ottawa.	The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works. The Department of Labour was informed that the contractor would be asked to pay the workman concerned the difference due him.

V. SPECIAL INQUIRIES.—(1) CONDITIONS IN CONSTRUCTION CAMPS ALONG THE LINE OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY WEST OF EDMONTON, ALTA. (2) ALLEGED NON-PAYMENT OF WAGES.

On October 17, 1910, a communication was received by the Minister of Labour from the Secretary of the Edmonton Trades and Labour Council, alleging improper treatment of men employed in connection with construction work on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of Edmonton, Alta. The complaint related to: (1) alleged disgraceful conditions in the construction camps in question; (2) inadequacy of food and accommodation furnished to workmen whilst en route to employment; (3) delay in payment of wages. In this connection it was stated that in scores of cases the Board of United Aids of Edmonton had received many appeals for assistance. (4) The occurrence of an epidemic of typhoid fever, from which, it was stated, a number of men had died during the previous summer.

The request of the Secretary of the Edmonton Trades and Labour Council for investigation of these matters was later supported in a letter by the Secretary of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada addressed to the Minister on October 19.

Mr. F. J. Plant, an officer of the Department of Labour, was instructed to make an investigation of these matters, and accordingly proceeded to Edmonton and thence westward for some distance along the line of construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

The report of Mr. Plant on this inquiry explains at the outset that the contractors for the grade work on the section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of Edmonton, as far as the Yellowhead Pass, are Foley, Welch and Stewart, and that although there are a number of sub-contractors, all the construction camps along the line are provisioned by the main contractors, who also furnish the hospital accommodation. The laying of the ties and rails, as well as the ballasting of the road, is undertaken by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company itself. The men employed at this work are accommodated in what are called boarding cars, the firm of Peterson and Fells having the contract of catering.

Mr. Plant's report continues as follows:

INQUIRY IN EDMONTON.

“On my arrival in Edmonton on the evening of November 16, I met Mr. T. H. Clark, the Secretary of the Edmonton Trades and Labour Council. I inquired if he had any specific complaints or evidence to submit in substantiation of the allegations contained in his letter of October 10, 1910, to the Honourable the Minister of Labour. Mr. Clark replied in the negative, but promised to do what he could to bring forward any evidence which he might be able to secure during my stay in the city. It was announced in the Edmonton local press that I was in the city for the purpose of making an investigation into the alleged ill-treatment of workmen engaged in construction work on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of Edmonton, for the Minister of Labour, and that any persons who had complaints to submit were invited to do so. To this request only two charges were made—one regarding the accommodation of workmen in the tie gangs of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and the other as to food supplied to a workman while an inmate at the grade contractor's hospital at Prairie Creek. Both of these complaints are dealt with in the present report.

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"I remained in Edmonton from the evening of November 16 until the morning of the 21, during which time I called on a number of persons with the object of affording to those interested an opportunity of substantiating, if possible, the charges made in the communication of the Edmonton Trades and Labour Council, above referred to. Among others called on was the Edmonton and District Council of United Aids, a charitable organization which administers the city's poor relief law. This organization, early in October, wrote to the Commissioners of Edmonton, calling their attention to newspaper reports of alleged inhuman treatment of men employed on the construction work along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, west of Edmonton. On the strength of this letter, a communication was sent to Mr. Chas. M. Hays, President of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, directing his attention to the said reports. In reply, Mr. Hays informed the Commissioners that he was ready to hear and deal with any specific charges, but that he did not consider newspaper reports, which were evidently published with a desire for sensationalism, as coming within that category.

"Believing that I might be able to secure some information from the United Aids, I called on Mr. Turnbull, the Secretary, but he had no direct evidence to offer as to camp conditions. Of two young men whom he had advised to go on construction work, one when he had arrived at Edson, on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway line, 125 miles west of Edmonton, had turned back. The other had, however, continued on his way and gone to work. Mr. Turnbull had since received word that the latter young man was receiving \$50 per month and board, and was well pleased with his treatment.

"On a second visit to the United Aids, on Friday evening, November 15, I met a number of the members of the Executive Committee. On this occasion I renewed my request for information as to specific cases of ill-treatment of men in the construction camps, but no one present was able to furnish any. On the other hand, when I mentioned that I had spoken to men who had worked in the camps and were going back to seek re-employment, Mr. Kenway, an Executive member present, stated that he himself knew a man who had been employed on grade construction work and was going back for re-employment. I also visited the Canadian Northern Railway depot daily, where I met men who had been employed on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway construction work during the past summer. None of those questioned had any complaints to make, and in many cases the men were going to seek re-employment for the winter.

OPINIONS RE CAMP CONDITIONS.

"Others interviewed by me, who had either been in the camps themselves some time during the past summer, or had received reports from those who had visited them, made the following statements:—

"Inspector Worsley, of Royal Northwest Mounted Police, Alta., believed conditions in the camps to be good, according to the reports he had heard.

"W. E. Mann, Divisional Engineer, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Edmonton: All the contractors' camps along the line were in good shape. The men were well looked after. The food was good and substantial.

"Louis Johnson, Edmonton: Had worked in construction work, was well satisfied with treatment. Was going back to work in a short time.

"Mr. Cavanagh, of the White Employment Agency, Edmonton: Had heard no complaints *re* camp conditions. He had sent men into the camps for the third time.

"Dr. Hislop, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway physician, Edmonton: In nearly all cases where men had been taken ill while employed in camps and attended to by him, they had returned to their former employment upon convalescence.

"Dr. A. E. Clendenan, Public Health Inspector, Edmonton: Had travelled over the line west of Edmonton as far as Moose Lake, B.C., and found the camps in good condition; men well fed. Had heard no complaints.

“Alfred Miller, Edmonton: Had worked in camp at mile 39. Had no complaint to make regarding camp conditions. Intended to seek re-employment on the line, for the winter.

“Harry O’Hanlon, who came from Omaha, Neb., to work for Shirley & Phelan, sub-contractors for Foley, Welch & Stewart, and who had had experience on United States railway construction: Had been employed on grade construction west of Edson all last summer. The camp he was in was the best he had ever seen. Mr. O’Hanlon intended to return to work on the grade all winter.

“Fred. Burgess, representative of Woods Limited, Winnipeg, who had had occasion to visit some of the construction camps: Had eaten and slept in the camps. The food was good, well cooked, and there was plenty of it.

“Officer Wells, Royal North-west Mounted Police, Edson: Had been through all the camps quite recently and they were in what he considered good condition. The food was good, and the Mounted Police were always glad to dine in Foley, Welch & Stewart’s camps.

“Inspector Raven, Royal North-west Mounted Police, Edson: Believed the camps were in good condition. No complaints, as far as he knew, had been made to the officers under his charge.

“Simeon Humphries, who had worked on the grade construction since last January: Had been employed on railway construction for twenty-two years, and the camps of Foley, Welch & Stewart, on the present contract, are the best he has ever seen.

“J. McLaggan, Superintendent of Jasper Park, a forest reserve: The camps he had passed through from time to time were, he considered, kept in good condition.

PERSONAL INSPECTION OF CAMPS.

“After securing what information I could in Edmonton, I went to Wolf Creek’ Alta., a distance of 117 miles west of Edmonton, at which point the head offices of the firm of Foley, Welch & Stewart, for the mountain division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, are at present located. Here I met Mr. H. J. Fetter, the superintendent for Foley, Welch & Stewart, and Mr. J. Roberts, the accountant, both of whom were very willing to supply any information desired and were pleased to learn that I intended to make a personal inspection of the camps then in operation. Mr. Fetter accorded every facility to me to reach and inspect the camps.

“Before giving a description of the camps visited and the condition in which I found them, I desire to state the terms, &c., as explained by the contracting company, under which the occupants of these camps accept employment. The men are for the most part engaged by employment agencies in different localities. Sometimes the men pay their own fares as far as the railway will carry them. In other cases when there is a keen demand for men, the contractors advance the fares, the amount being deducted from the first month’s pay. The men are expected to provide their own food during the journey until they arrive at Edson. From this point meals are provided gratis along the line until the men reach the camps in which they are to be employed, to which point they are told they have to walk. When men are on the road over night, they are given sleeping accommodation at places known as road houses. The baggage of the men employed is transferred free of cost from the end of the railway to the camps where they are to work. Pay commences when the employé reports for duty at the camp, the minimum rate being \$40 per month and board, with time-and-a-half for overtime, and no deductions on account of stoppage of work owing to inclement weather. The hours of labour are ten per day, with an hour at noon, except in the summer time, when work ceases for two hours at mid-day. From the monthly pay \$1 is deducted for hospital and medical fees, which entitles the workman to hospital treatment and medicine. A mail service is provided, two deliveries a week being made between Wolf Creek and 50 miles further west, and one a week to points beyond where work is in progress. Those who desire to avail themselves of this service are charged 25 cents per month.

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“The first camp visited was at mile 37, (Steamshovel Camp) 37 miles from Wolf Creek, Alta., at which point the mountain division begins. This camp was situated on high sloping ground. The well from which the water for camp purposes was drawn was a considerable distance above the stables, and the closet for the use of the men was separated from the camp by at least 500 feet. The men are housed in tents, the sleeping bunks for the most part being constructed of limbs of trees, on which straw is spread for bedding. Each man provides his own bed clothing, which usually consists of heavy blankets. Each tent is provided with a stove of good size, the heat from which keeps the tent quite comfortable. In inspecting the sleeping quarters, I observed that some of the tents presented a better appearance than others, no doubt indicating the tastes of the occupants. There is plenty of cut wood which is kept in a convenient place. The dining hall is a large tent, in which rows of tables and seats are provided. The cook house occupies a portion of this tent, but is separated by a canvas wall. In this camp about 100 men are accommodated. There is a wire covered meat house in which all the meats are stored. The contractors have a store in which a supply of blankets, clothing, boots, overshoes, tobacco, &c., are on sale at prices which I do not consider exorbitant. In this store is also a chest in which a stock of medicinal supplies are kept for use of workmen. There is a telephone system in operation with connection between each camp and hospital along the line. I mingled with the men while at this camp, at which I had two meals and remained over night. I questioned a number of men who had been in the camp for periods varying from one to eight months, and no one had any grievance as to treatment, food or accommodation. One complaint, however, which was made, was that the supply of medicine was not kept up as it should be, and that the camp had not in many months been visited by a doctor. At supper time I went into the dining tent with the men and had the evening meal. The menu consisted of meat pie, cold roast beef, tea buns, bread and butter, apple pie, prunes, cookies, pan cakes, layer cake, tea and coffee, with milk and sugar. For breakfast, oatmeal porridge with cream and sugar, beef steak, toast, bread and butter, apricots, pancakes and cookies. The food was well cooked and there was plenty of it. There was an ample supply of knives, forks and spoons. Supper call, morning call, and breakfast call were given on a large triangle which could be heard all over the camp. At seven o'clock the camp foreman made a round of the tents, calling ‘All out,’ indicating that it was time to commence work.

“The next camp inspected was at mile 37 (bridge men’s camp), where I had dinner with the men. There was roast beef, boiled beef, potatoes, corn, beans, bread and butter, pies, cakes, tea and coffee, with milk and sugar. About fifty men are employed and those whom I questioned had no complaints to make. Equipment about the same as in the camp at mile 37. Other camps visited were those at mile 57, where forty men were accommodated; at mile 63 where there were 100 men, and two camps at mile 65, Prairie Creek, (grade camp with 100 men and bridgemen’s camp with sixty men.) All these camps were situated with a view to sanitation, and I found the accommodation and equipment similar to that provided in other camps previously inspected. I had two meals at camp at mile 63, where I found a good supply and variety of food, including plenty of fresh meat. No complaints regarding camp conditions or treatment were made by these interrogated. While each camp is supplied with a meat house, I observed that the meat in some of them was not hung on the hooks provided for this purpose. I would, therefore, suggest that those in charge of each camp be instructed to have the meat hung up immediately on delivery, and every precaution taken to prevent the same from becoming contaminated.

“I believe that the decorum of the camps would be improved by having the call for commencement of work given in the same manner as the meal calls instead of having the foreman make a round of the tents making verbal announcement to the men.

ALLEGED INADEQUACY OF FOOD AND ACCOMMODATION.

“The clause in the letter from the Edmonton Trades and Labour Council alleging inadequacy of food and accommodation says: ‘It has been the custom of the contractors to hire men through the employment agencies in Winnipeg and the East, giving no idea of the conditions obtaining at the camps, lock them in box cars with insufficient food and frequently leave them stranded for days together at some remote place on the line.’

“In order to endeavour to verify this statement I remained in Winnipeg for some time and interviewed those who might be able to furnish some information. I learned that large numbers of men have been hired through employment agencies in Winnipeg to work on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway construction work for Foley, Welch & Stewart. Each man hired, signed a contract made out by the employment agency, for which a fee of \$1 was charged, which specified the nature of work, place of employment and the rate of wages. Two of the agents on whom I called informed me that they had instructed all the men whom they had employed from time to time, to work for Foley, Welch & Stewart, that they should provide themselves with food to sustain them during the journey to the place of employment, which occupied about two days. Other agents who had also hired men for Foley, Welch & Stewart refused to give any information. Upon inquiry at the Canadian Northern Railway station at Winnipeg, the depot from which all Grand Trunk Pacific passenger trains depart, I was informed that never had any box cars containing men been sent out from that place for Edmonton. The Company always provided colonist cars for the transportation of the men. This statement was corroborated by the policeman at the Canadian Northern Railway station in Edmonton, at which depot all Grand Trunk Pacific passenger trains arrive.

“The charge of insufficiency of food being supplied to workmen was apparently made at the time when a number of men who were brought by Foley, Welch & Stewart from Winnipeg to work on construction, were summoned for violation of contract. It appears that on September 27 and October 7, two lots of men of 167 and 139 respectively, arrived from Winnipeg on the regular Grand Trunk Pacific trains in colonist cars, the journey to Edmonton, a distance of 792 miles, occupying 30 hours. From Edmonton station the cars containing the men were taken to the Grand Trunk Pacific yard, a distance of about three miles, and allowed to remain there until the following morning at 6.30, when they were attached to the regular train for Edson, a distance of 125 miles, where the men arrived about 8 o'clock in the evening. The fare from Winnipeg to Edson, \$10 for each of the men in these two parties, was advanced by the contractors. These men, the contractors presumed, were to supply their own food en route to Edson. Mr. G. A. Latter, an employé of Foley, Welch & Stewart who had accompanied these gangs, when questioned by me as to whether or not he had warned the men to take provisions with them, stated that he had told them to do so; many had food with them; others had bottles of liquor, which they claimed were all they desired. Of the first lot of 167 men, nine were summoned before Inspector Worsley, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, at Edmonton, Alta. In the evidence given at the trial on October 1st, for violation of contract for refusing to go to work, it was stated that there were no complaints until the men reached Edmonton. There they wanted to get out of the cars which had been locked upon arrival at the station. The cars were not locked while en route or when they were in the Grand Trunk Pacific switching yard at Edmonton. The train had stopped at all division points between Winnipeg and Edmonton where there were refreshments on sale, as well as at Stony Plain, a point between Edmonton and Edson, where the men had had an opportunity to buy food. In the testimony it was stated that several of the men were short of food on the journey. At Edson the men were given restaurant tickets entitling them to supper. Some of the men complained about the food

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furnished, while others stated that they were compelled to sleep in box cars or poorly ventilated bunk houses. The baggage of the men had been put off the cars at Edson by the train men in the rain and allowed to remain in the mud all night. The men also stated that no one for the firm had told them to go to work the next morning. The action was dismissed by Inspector Worsley who held that the men had not been sufficiently instructed as to where their work was or when they would be sent to it. The costs in this action, amounting to \$2.50, were paid by the complainant.

“On October 9, at Wolf Creek, fourteen of the second lot of 139 men were proceeded against for neglecting to go to work, when requested to do so. The evidence produced at the trial showed that these men were engaged at Winnipeg by an employment agent. Their fares of \$10 were advanced, to be deducted from the first month's pay. On arrival at Edson the men were met at the station and taken to the office of Foley, Welch & Stewart, where they signed their identification cards. They were then given a meal ticket to secure supper, after which they were shown where to sleep. In the morning they were given their breakfast. Their baggage was handed to them, but they would not go to work. Ten men pleaded guilty, while four pleaded not guilty, and set up as a defence that they heard there was much sickness in the camps, and also that they had not been able to get enough to eat between Edmonton and Edson. Inspector C. H. H. Sweetapple, of the Royal North-west Mounted Police, before whom the case was heard, found the accused guilty under the Masters and Servants' Ordinance of the North-west Territories, and imposed a fine of \$10 and costs amounting to \$1.25, and in default of payment fourteen days' imprisonment in Royal North-west Mounted Police guard room at Fort Saskatchewan. One of the accused paid the fine. One other who did not go to work, claiming that he was ill, was not proceeded against. The contractors offered him free treatment at their hospital, but he declined.

“From the complaints made at both of the above trials, notwithstanding that the firm of Foley, Welch & Stewart disclaimed responsibility for providing the men with food during the journey from Winnipeg to Edson, it would appear that many of the men engaged by the employment agencies in Winnipeg understood that they would be fed by the contractors and suffered hardship in consequence. In corroboration of this I had statements from two men at Camp 63, who came in the second party from Winnipeg, to the effect that they had understood the man in charge of the gang to say that they would be furnished with food en route. They also complained of the water tanks in the cars being emptied soon after leaving Edmonton and not being refilled during the journey to Edson. This matter was also reported to me in Edmonton. (These two men at Camp 63 were satisfied with the work and treatment accorded them in the camp.)

“The Contractors denied to me any responsibility for the men being locked in the cars during any part of the journey. The door of the men's car adjoining the regular passenger coaches they understood had been kept fastened by the train officials, to prevent the men from wandering through the train. The other doors of the men's cars were not kept locked at any time, except when the trains were nearing the Edmonton station, and then only until the train had been run from the Canadian Northern Railway station to the Grand Trunk Pacific yard, a distance of about three miles. This was said to have been done so as to prevent any of the men being left behind.

“During the past season, according to the statements of the contractors' representatives, there have been approximately 800 cases of men whose fares had been advanced, deserting from the trains whilst en route to Edson or vicinity, representing a monetary loss of about \$6,000. In the case of men accustomed to work on railroad construction the conditions of employment are usually well known, and they can provide for themselves accordingly, but in the case of others who are going to such employment for the first time, care should be taken that they are fully

informed beforehand as to what is required in respect of food, &c., during the journey. The contractors claim that they believe many men engage for work and get their fares advanced, but have no intention of fulfilling their contracts. While this may be true, I consider that possibly some of the men who desert are those who have been under the impression that they were to be fed by the contractors while en route, and finding that this is not to be done, and not having money with which to buy food, become discouraged.

“As above stated the contractors claim a monetary loss of about \$6,000 through the desertion of men whose fares have been advanced. It would be in the interests of the firm itself to minimize the number of desertions and thus to reduce the financial loss. I believe that with a proper system for providing the men with food while en route when the journey takes more than one day, the leakages would be very much reduced, and would possibly offset the additional expense involved. Another way in which the service to employes could be materially improved is by providing a proper baggage checking system, whereby the baggage of the men would be taken charge of and checked from the point of entrainment and turned over to the owners at the respective camps where they have been given employment. While this system would ensure the safe transmission of baggage, it would also, in my opinion, ensure the owner undertaking to do the work for which he had been engaged, and lessen the likelihood of his deserting. At all points where men are handled or are compelled to remain over night when they leave the cars at the end of the rail journey preparatory to undertaking the walk to the place of operations, ample housing and sleeping accommodation should be furnished. The railway company officials should also be compelled to provide an ample supply of drinking water in the cars during the journey west of Edmonton, and thus prevent any complaints on this account.

ALLEGED DELAY IN PAYMENT OF WAGES.

“In reference to the alleged delay in payment of wages, I called on the Edmonton and District Council of United Aids who, it is stated in the complaint, had in scores of cases last summer had to advance money to men till their pay cheques were received from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. In support of this, Mr. Thos. R. Turnbull, Secretary of the United Aids, and other members of the organization, assured me that in many cases the society had assisted men who had been compelled to wait for the payment of their time checks. In some instances where the men had other work waiting for them, the time checks had been left in the custody of the United Aids, who looked after the securing of the pay cheques and forwarded the same to the addresses of the payees, who in most cases promptly made payment to the United Aids for assistance rendered. In some instances, however, legal action had to be threatened before the Association was reimbursed. Mr. Turnbull also stated that while there had been these delays in payment, he believed that in many cases the men themselves were to blame, owing to the fact that they neglected to comply with the regulations governing payment of wages.

“In order to ascertain to what extent legal proceedings had been instituted to recover wages, I called on Magistrate Cowan and Mr. D. F. Byers, who was acting magistrate for a few months during Mr. Cowan's absence. With the exception of the case of six men of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway telegraph gang, the records did not show any other actions having been taken during the season against the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, or any of the contractors on the line. The case of three men was brought to the attention of Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, Vice-President and General Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, who communicated with the Manager of Telegraphs in reference thereto. The following correspondence will show the cause of the police court case, and the desire of the Company to avoid a repetition of the delay:—

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(COPY.)

“WINNIPEG, MAN., October 4, 1910.

“ ‘MR. E. J. CHAMBERLIN,
Vice-President and General Manager.

“ ‘DEAR SIR,—

“ ‘Replying to your letter of October 3, file 218·6. It has been the custom to furnish our City Agent at Edmonton with blank Discharge Tickets, and heretofore have not been called on to issue more than three or four during any month, on Telegraph Department account.

“ ‘It appears that out of our construction gang consisting of about twenty men, which arrived at Edmonton from Camrose and Tofield, on the night of Friday, the twenty-third ultimo, thirteen men decided to quit the service, practically without notice, and presented their identification slips at noon, Saturday, the twenty-fourth.

“ ‘The wages claimed were verified by wire, our City Agent was instructed to issue all checks on hand, and a further supply was mailed by No. 1, Sunday, the twenty-fifth, reaching Edmonton the night of the twenty-sixth, but in the meantime several of the men had taken action in the Police Court.

“ ‘The balance of the checks were issued to the men on Tuesday morning, the twenty-seventh. The large number of men unexpectedly claiming wages was the sole cause for the trifling delay experienced.

“ ‘Yours truly,

(Signed) A. B. SMITH,

“ ‘*Manager of Telegraphs.*’ ”

(COPY.)

“WINNIPEG, MAN., October 5, 1910.

“ ‘MR. A. B. SMITH,
Manager of Telegraphs.

“ ‘DEAR SIR,—

“ ‘Referring to yours of the fourth, relative to trouble experienced by some of your men in obtaining prompt payment of wages due, and trust you have now arranged for an ample supply of discharge tickets to be kept on hand at the different points where there may be occasion to use them.

“ ‘Yours truly,

(Signed) E. J. CHAMBERLIN,

“ ‘*Vice-President,
and General Manager.*’ ”

“ ‘Police Magistrate Cowan informed me that he had had men complain to him that they could not get the money due them, and wished to take action against the Company, but that he had counselled them to be patient for a day or two in order to give the officials an opportunity to get the time-slips from the foremen under whom they had been working, and that in all such cases, in the course of a few days, the money was forthcoming.

“ ‘As stated in a former portion of this report, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company is doing the work of track laying and ballasting, the grade work being performed under contract by the firm of Foley, Welch & Stewart. The system of wage-payment of the former, as explained to me is as follows: Upon a man accepting employment with the Company he is given an identification slip which bears a number corresponding to that which he has been given on the pay-roll. These

identification slips are renewed monthly and are of different colors, designating each of the twelve calendar months. Should an employé leave or be dismissed from the Company's service before the end of the month, a foreman's discharge check giving the hours worked, rate of pay, and amount due after deduction for board has been made, is filled out. Two stubs are also filled out with the same particulars. The form has to be o.k'd by the roadmaster, who forwards the same to the official authorized to issue pay cheques. There are five pay offices in Edmonton, at which Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company discharge checks are honoured upon identification slips being presented, viz.: Mr. W. H. Olver issues cheques for the operating and construction department; Mr. Corregan, for the telegraph department; Mr. W. E. Mann, for the engineering department; Mr. A. Bell, for the mechanical department; and Mr. D. Robertson, for the stores department. As these discharge checks, after being made out and certified to have to be forwarded by mail, it frequently happens that the person in whose favour the check has been issued reaches the paying office two or three days before the arrival of the duly certified checks, as there are only three trains per week into Edmonton from Edson. Where a man continues on the work until the end of the month, his time is entered on the monthly pay-sheet and forwarded to headquarters at Winnipeg, from whence, on the fifteenth of each month, the pay-car is sent out to all points along the line, stopping wherever any man may be working, and the pay cheques issued to all whose names appear on the roll.

"From correspondence which I had been given access to while in Winnipeg by Mr. C. W. Gage, assistant to the Vice-President and General Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, I observed that as early as December of last year Mr. H. H. Brewer, General Superintendent, had addressed communications to Mr. C. Chalmers, agent at Edmonton, Alta., and to Mr. P. H. McFadden, General Roadmaster, Melville, Sask., giving instructions as to how discharge tickets should be made out in order to avoid any unreasonable delay in the issuance of pay cheques. Some cases were brought to my attention where the men had continued in the employ of the Company until the monthly pay-roll had been sent to Winnipeg, and then left and came to Edmonton and demanded their money. In the ordinary course these former workmen could not secure what was due them until the pay-car arrived, possibly not for a week or ten days, but the official at Edmonton had through the use of the telegraph found out the amounts due, had the names cancelled on the monthly pay-list, and issued pay cheques in the course of one or two days. It was also related to me that during the season a number of men lost their identification slips. This occasioned delay in payment of wages but the communication necessary in such cases had been carried on by telegraph in order to expedite payment. While it would appear that there have been some delays in payment of wages to Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company workmen, the Company has apparently endeavoured to overcome the difficulty.

"Where men leave the Company's service it might be advisable for the foreman to state explicitly the time when the discharge ticket would be expected to reach the office of the person authorized to issue pay cheques, in order to, if possible, eliminate the disappointment consequent on the arrival of the payee in advance of the time checks. Where any considerable number of men have been discharged, it is only reasonable to expect that there should be some delay, as the time checks have to be made up in triplicate before being sent to the pay-office, but the officials who handle these time checks should be urged to make provision for payment as speedily as possible.

"The employés of Foley, Welch & Stewart are paid monthly by cheque, at the Company's office, upon presentation of identification forms, which give the employé's name, pay-roll number, and amount due, and must be signed by the payee. If a workman leaves or is dismissed from the contractor's service before the close of the month, a time certificate is issued, which is honoured at the office of the Com-

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pany at any time during working hours. I did not hear of any complaints regarding delay in payment of wages by the contractors, either in Edmonton, or along the line.

ALLEGED EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID FEVER.

“While conducting the inquiry in Edmonton I called on Dr. Whitelaw to ascertain to what extent fever patients had been brought from the railway construction camps to the hospitals in Edmonton. Medical health officer Dr. Whitelaw furnished me with a copy of the returns of typhoid fever patients who had been admitted into the city hospitals during the months of August, September and October, 1910, from places outside of Edmonton. In August there were twenty, September nineteen, and October twenty-one, making a total of sixty cases. All of these except two came from west of Edmonton. Five were recorded as coming from the camps of Foley, Welch & Stewart. As a large number were entered as having contracted the disease in Grand Trunk Pacific Railway camps, I interviewed Dr. J. A. Hislop, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway physician, who informed me that frequently patients when being admitted would claim that they came in from work on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, when as a matter of fact they had not been connected with the railway at all, and in support of this indicated on the list I had received from Dr. Whitelaw five such cases. There were in reality nine Grand Trunk Pacific Railway patients in the records furnished, which made fourteen fever cases of men employed on railway work west of Edmonton. The balance of forty-four were brought in from Edson and Wolf Creek, and were not recorded as having contracted the disease in any railway or construction camp. Four of the forty-four were members of one family at Wolf Creek.

“To ascertain to what extent the men in the camps had been afflicted with sickness, and the accommodation which had been provided, I visited the hospitals at Big Eddy and Prairie Creek. The third hospital, that at mile 42, was closed at the time of my visit, the two being sufficient for present requirements. From the hospital records I learned that from April 1, 1910, to November 25, 1910, the big Eddy and Prairie Creek hospitals had handled 416 in-patients, while mile 42 hospital, from its opening until the close, had twenty-six, a total of 442. Of these, 253 were fever cases, divided over the different hospitals as follows: Prairie Creek, 212; Big Eddy, fifteen; Mile 42, twenty-six. There were in all twenty-five deaths from fever, and seven from other causes. To form a fair estimate of the prevalency of illness and the death-rate it should be borne in mind that during the past season there have been, according to the contractor's statement, approximately 10,000 men employed for longer or shorter periods, with an average of about 2,500 employes in the camps at all times. Some of the doctors whom I met informed me that the fever from which most of the stricken employes suffered was not typhoid as popularly called, but was termed mountain fever. This disease, the physicians stated, in some cases only caused a feeling of illness for a short time, and came on very suddenly; in some cases the patient recovered in a couple of weeks, while others were quite sick for a month. There are rarely any relapses. Furthermore, the doctors did not believe that camp conditions were entirely responsible, because many men employed in isolated places, such as station men and freighters, were afflicted with the disease, as well as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway engineers, whose camps did not contain more than three or four men, and were in most cases situated a considerable distance from the grade camps. The country through which the railway passes, I was informed, is usually infested with mosquitoes, but during the past season there was an entire absence of these pests. Flies in great numbers, however, were everywhere, and were a source of much annoyance, and in the opinions of the physicians were no doubt responsible in some measure for the spread of the fever.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

“The buildings at Big Eddy and Prairie Creek are well constructed of logs, and at the time that I visited the hospitals, I found everything neat and clean and the buildings were well heated. The bedsteads are of iron, with spring mattresses. During the summer many of the patients were accommodated in tents on canvas cots. Each hospital had a dispensary which was well supplied with drugs, while the Prairie Creek institution had a well-equipped operating-room. Books in which patients’ names, relatives’ names and addresses, &c., are entered are kept in each hospital, and similar bed-side charts to those used in the city hospitals are in use.

“At Big Eddy hospital Dr. Baker is in charge with a staff of six orderlies and nurses. There were thirteen patients at the time of my visit, most of whom were nearly convalescent. At Prairie Creek, Dr. Richardson is in charge, with Drs. Myers and Schillerberg assisting, and a staff of eight orderlies and nurses. There were thirty-three patients, about half of whom were in the convalescent class. The hospitals were supplied with eggs, cocoa, malted milk and other nourishing foods. The monthly cost of the staffs of the two hospitals now in operation is \$1,155. The cost of maintenance and medicine could not be ascertained, but I was informed that it would amount to several thousand dollars. The contractors claim that there will be a very heavy loss in the hospital service for this year. At Prairie Creek I met Engineer Smith, in charge of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway engineering staff, who informed me that the engineers, ten in number, who had been treated for fever in the contractor’s hospitals were well looked after, and paid a high tribute to the doctors in charge.

COMPLAINT.

“A complaint which I received during my stay in Edmonton regarding the hospital service on Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart’s contract was in the form of a communication from Mr. William C. Kerry, of Edmonton, Alta., who stated that during his stay in the hospital at Prairie Creek he had been given sour bread to eat. He also stated that sick men had been given the work of washing towels, sheets, &c., as well as carrying wood and water. I brought this complaint to the attention of Dr. Richardson, who informed me that Mr. Kerry was a patient at the hospital from November 6 to 15, during which time he made no complaint to him, but that just previous to leaving the hospital Mr. Kerry had made application for the position of laundryman at \$45 per month and board, and because he did not receive it was much annoyed. The noon meal was just being prepared at the time of my visit and I went into the kitchen to ascertain what was being cooked. There was roast beef, boiled potatoes, rice and blanc mange. The cook informed me that bread was baked every day, that of the previous day’s baking being used, and rarely was there any left over after all had been fed.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BOARDING CARS.

“The complaint regarding accommodation of men working for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was made by Mr. H. T. Moddrel, who had worked in tie gang No. 1 for a few weeks, and had been discharged for refusing to do work in connection with transferring ties from box to flat cars. Mr. Moddrel considered the work dangerous, as one man who had been at the work had already fallen and injured himself. Mr. Moddrel stated that in the gang in which he was employed there were about thirty-six men, some of whom were compelled to sleep in box cars without windows or ventilation of any kind. One man who had some tools had bored holes in the car to permit of ventilation. The complainant also informed me that if he had not been discharged he would have remained on the work as long as it lasted.

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“On the journey from Edmonton to the end of steel, I took note of all boarding cars, and I failed to find any without windows. In fact, the equipment of gang No. 1 appeared to be better, if anything, than that of the others. The boarding cars of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company are cleaned out every day, and a doctor visits and inspects once a week the accommodation provided for the workmen.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

“Before concluding this report I desire to call attention to what appears to me to be a misrepresentation on the part of some of the employment agencies in Winnipeg, who had sent men up to work as teamsters and labourers for Foley, Welch & Stewart. I secured a number of contracts made out by different employment agents in Winnipeg, in which it was stated that the work for which the person had been engaged was either in the vicinity of Wolf Creek or Edson, to both of which points there is rail connection. Some of these contracts were made as late as September 23, 1910, when there was no work for teamsters or labourers in the localities mentioned. In fact, the scene of operations was much further west, from 40 to 50 miles. It is quite possible that men who expected to find their employment in the vicinity of Wolf Creek or Edson would be disappointed upon their arrival to find that such was not the case, and could not well be blamed for expressing dissatisfaction. One of the agents in Winnipeg, however, who had engaged men, had it clearly stamped across the contract form that work was 100 miles west of McLeod river. This stream runs close to Wolf Creek. This agent stated to me that he had always endeavoured to inform the prospective employés of the exact locality in which work was being carried on, and I would suggest to the contractors that all other agents who are requested to secure men for them in the future be instructed to give similar information.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

“A matter which was brought to my attention was the difficulty experienced in securing postage stamps in the camps, some of the men who are desirous of writing to relatives or friends having to wait for days before being able to post their letters. I would recommend that where construction work is being carried on in districts remote from post offices that the contractors should be given licenses by the Post Office Department to sell postage stamps and post cards to their employés.

“In conclusion, I desire to recommend that an inspector of railway construction, under the control of the Minister of Labour be appointed, with power to inspect camps and construction work, and to hear and investigate any complaints in connection therewith. Much of the railway construction work is necessarily carried on in parts remote from civilization, where it is difficult for workmen to secure speedy redress of any grievance. The appointment of a Government officer to make regular visits of inspection through these remote regions, to look after the welfare of the men engaged in this class of labour, would, I feel, inspire confidence among the workmen, and would also afford a much more ready method of investigating grievances than at present prevails.

“I have the honour to be, Sir,

“Your obedient servant,
(Signed) FRANK J. PLANT.”

MR. PLANT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

In connection with the recommendations made by Mr. Plant at the close of his report: (1) that contractors should be given licenses to sell stamps and post cards to their employés, and (2) that railway construction camps should be made subject to regular official investigation, it is to be noted that as to the first point

the Postmaster-General, on the representations of the Minister of Labour, arranged for the sale of stamps under convenient conditions by the contractor for the section concerned, and as to the inspection of construction camps, the estimates of the Department for 1911-12 included an appropriation for the payment of an officer for the purpose indicated.

Settlement of Complaint re Alleged Non-Payment of Wages in Connection with Construction of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway.

A letter was received in the Department of Labour on August 11, 1910, from the Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General, with which was enclosed a communication from Mr. Sylvain Lancup, of Little River, Quebec, in which complaint was made of alleged non-payment and short payment of wages due certain workmen for work performed in connection with the construction of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway between Paspebiac and Gaspé.

In declarations made by employés working on the railway in question it was stated that wages had been withheld by one of the sub-contractors who had undertaken work for the New Canadian Company, Limited. This sub-contractor, Peter Johnston by name, was operating in the vicinity of Brèche à Manon, and the outstanding claims against him related to non-payment and short payment of workmen, non-payment of hire of horses, non-payment of blacksmith's account, non-payment of doctor's fees, &c.; also it was alleged that wrong figures of the employés' time and rates of wages had been inserted in the pay-sheets.

Mr. Victor DuBreuil, one of the Fair Wages Officers, by instruction received from the Acting Deputy Minister of Labour, proceeded to Gaspé to investigate the cause of the complaints.

As the circumstances disclosed by the inquiry of Mr. DuBreuil appeared to indicate a breach of the subsidy contract with the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway, the matter was brought to the attention of the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals, in order that the necessary steps might be taken to secure a settlement of the outstanding claims.

On November 23, a letter was received in the Department from the General Manager of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway, requesting the Minister to again send an officer to Gaspé in order to ascertain if all reliable claims had since been paid. Mr. DuBreuil was instructed accordingly, but before reaching Gaspé, was furnished by the General Manager of the Atlantic Quebec and Western Railway Company, with letters which the latter had received from the Mayor of Brèche à Manon, and also from the party who originally made the complaint on behalf of the workmen, in which it was stated that the matter had been satisfactorily settled, and that there would, therefore, be no necessity for Mr. DuBreuil to proceed to Gaspé. The General Manager also assured the Department, on behalf of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company, that should any reasonable complaints be made against the contractors, he would see that the same were settled immediately.

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VI.—AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE IMPROPER USE OF OPIUM AND OTHER DRUGS.

A Bill to prohibit the improper use of Opium and Other Drugs was introduced by the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons on January 19, and became law on May 19, under the title of "The Opium and Drug Act." This measure, as originally drawn, was designed to prohibit the importation, manufacture, sale or use of opium for other than scientific or medicinal purposes. As a result of further investigation, the scope of this Bill was subsequently enlarged by the Minister so as to comprehend the prohibition of the improper use of opium, morphine and cocaine. Upon the advice of the Director-General of Public Health and the Medical Adviser of the Commission of Conservation, the schedule of drugs to which the proposed enactment should apply was still further enlarged whilst the Bill was before Parliament. The drugs to which the law accordingly applies are as follows:

Opium, morphine or any salts or compounds thereof; cocaine, or any salts or compounds thereof; eucaine, or any salts or compounds thereof.

It is also provided that the Governor-in-Council may from time to time add to the schedule any alkaloids, derivatives, or preparations of the drugs above named, the addition of which may be deemed necessary in the public interest, such orders to take effect at the expiration of thirty days from the time of publication in the *Canada Gazette*.

By section 3, of this Bill, it is declared that every person who imports, manufactures, sells, or has in his possession any of the drugs mentioned in the schedule, for other than scientific or medicinal purposes is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$500 and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both fine and imprisonment. By section 4, it is declared unlawful to smoke opium or to have in one's possession opium which has been prepared for smoking, and any person who, without lawful and reasonable excuse, is found in any room or house used for opium smoking is also made liable to punishment. The provisions of this Bill against opium smoking will not come into effect until the first of July next, but the Bill in other respects will become operative from the date of its enactment.

By section 5 of the Bill, provision is made for the strict regulation of the sale of the drugs to which the Bill applies, by both wholesale and retail druggists. It is declared in this section that a record must be kept of all sales, and that in the case of retail druggists the drugs in question shall only be sold upon the authority of a written prescription or order of a physician, veterinary surgeon, or dentist, and that any druggist who fails to keep a proper record of sales or who, without proper authority, uses any prescription on more than one occasion is liable to prescribed penalties. It is also declared that any physician signing a prescription or order for the filling of which any of the drugs mentioned in the schedule is required, unless these drugs are intended for medicinal purposes or for the treatment of the individual for whom they are prescribed, is liable to prescribed penalties. Section 6, forbids the export of the drugs named in the schedule to any country which prohibits the entry of these drugs. Sections 7, 8 and 9 authorize the issue of search warrants for the search of any premises on which it is suspected that any of these drugs may be concealed, and for their destruction by order of any magistrate. The Governor-in-Council is empowered to make necessary orders and regulations for the use or sale, for scientific purposes, of the drugs named in the schedule, also for carrying out the intention of the Act. Chapter 50 of the Statutes of 1908, known as the "Opium Act," is repealed, its purpose being more fully covered by the present Bill.

MINISTER'S STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

The Minister of Labour, in presenting the Bill for second reading, observed that in the passage of this legislation Canada was not merely helping herself, but was taking part in a world-wide movement. A great deal, he said, was heard about the necessity for the conservation of our natural resources, but the most important of all these resources were the people's health and welfare. It was to keep this intact and to help to build up in Canada a strong, healthy, and moral people that this Bill was proposed. In the course of his further remarks, the Minister explained that the Bill would give effect to some of the resolutions adopted by the International Opium Commission which assembled in Shanghai, China, in February, 1909, and which was attended by representatives of thirteen or fourteen different countries. As a result of the adoption by the Dominion Parliament in 1908 of what was known as the "Opium Act," the manufacture of opium in Canada had been completely suppressed. The importation and smoking of opium had, however, continued in spite of police vigilance, and one of the objects of the present Bill was to strengthen the hands of the Customs and Police authorities in these respects.

The prohibition of the importation, manufacture, sale, and use of cocaine for other than scientific and medicinal purposes was, the Minister explained, based on representations which had been made to the Dominion Government from Montreal and other centres, respecting the prevalence of an illicit traffic in cocaine with habitual users of this drug and the deplorable results which had already attended the growth of this habit. Mr. W. P. Archibald, Dominion Parole Officer, was authority for the statement that from twelve per cent. to fifteen per cent. of all the young persons with whom he had come into contact in the penitentiaries of Canada attributed their downfall to drugs. Mr. Archibald had said, indeed, that he would not be greatly surprised if upon closer inquiry it was found that the actual percentage exceeded twenty-five per cent. The Minister alluded also to a communication which he had received from the Chief of Police of Montreal, in which it was stated that over 125 arrests had been made by the Police of that City during the preceding six months for the sale and use of cocaine. It was said that cocaine was even distributed free among school children in that City, in order to foster the habit among boys and girls. The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, at its last Annual Meeting in September, adopted a strong resolution urging upon the Federal Parliament the imperative necessity for legislation to prohibit or control the sale of all habit forming drugs and narcotics throughout Canada. A large number of prominent citizens in Montreal, as well as associations of various kinds in that City, had also urged upon the Government the especial need for Federal legislation for the suppression of the cocaine traffic and the cocaine habit, which, as above indicated, had already attained to alarming proportions in Montreal.

A number of minor amendments were made to the Bill in the course of its consideration by both Houses of Parliament, none of which affected, however, the principle of the legislation, which was very generally concurred in by all who took part in the discussion.

TEXT OF THE ACT.

The measure as assented to by His Honour the Deputy-Governor on May 19, is in the following terms:

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE IMPROPER USE OF OPIUM AND OTHER DRUGS.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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1. This Act may be cited as *The Opium and Drug Act*.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “drug” means and includes any substance mentioned in the Schedule to this Act; or which may be added thereto under the authority of this Act;

(b) “opium” means and includes crude opium, powdered opium, and opium prepared for smoking, or in any stage of such preparation;

(c) “imports” or “imported” means and includes the bringing or conveying, or the causing to be brought or conveyed, into Canada, of any drug;

(d) “export” or “exporting” means and includes the taking or conveying, or causing to be taken or conveyed, out of Canada, of any drug;

(e) “magistrate” means and includes any judge of the sessions of the peace, recorder, police magistrate, stipendiary magistrate, two justices of the peace, or any magistrate having the power or authority of two or more justices of the peace.

3. Every person who, without lawful or reasonable excuse, imports, manufactures, sells, offers for sale, has in his possession, or takes or carries or causes to be taken or carried from any place in Canada to any other place in Canada, any drug for other than scientific or medicinal purposes shall be guilty of a criminal offence and shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$500 and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.

4. Every person who smokes opium, or who, without lawful or reasonable excuse, has in his possession opium prepared or being prepared for smoking shall be guilty of a criminal offence and shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$50 and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

(2.) Any person who, without lawful and reasonable excuse, is found in any house, room or place to which persons resort for the purpose of smoking or inhaling opium, shall be guilty of a criminal offence and shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$100 and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or to both fine and imprisonment.

5. Any person who deals in any drug, who gives, sells or furnishes any drug to any person other than a duly authorized and practising physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist, or to a bona fide wholesale druggist or to a druggist carrying on business in a bona fide drug store, or who neglects to make or preserve a proper record in a suitable book of the name and address of the physician, veterinary surgeon, dentist or druggist to whom he gives, sells or furnishes any drug, and the date of such sale; and any druggist who gives, sells or furnishes any drug except upon a written order or prescription signed by a duly authorized and practising physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist, or who, without the authority of the prescribing physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist, uses any prescription to sell any drug on more than one occasion, or who neglects to make or preserve a proper record in a suitable book of the name of the physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist signing such order or prescription, the date of filling the order or prescription, and in the case of a prescription the name of the person for whose use the prescription was granted, or who refuses to allow such record to be examined by any police officer, shall be guilty of a criminal offence and shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$200 and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

(2.) Any physician who signs any prescription or order for the filling of which any drug is required, unless such drug is required for medicinal purposes or is prescribed for the medical treatment of a person who is under professional treatment by such physician, and any dentist or veterinary surgeon who signs any order for any drug, unless such drug is required for medicinal purposes in connec-

tion with his practice as a dentist or veterinary surgeon, shall be guilty of a criminal offence and shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding \$200 and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

6. Any person without lawful or reasonable excuse exporting or attempting to export any drug to any country which prohibits the entry of such drug shall be guilty of a criminal offence and shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$500 and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

7. If it be proved upon oath before any magistrate that there is reasonable cause to suspect that any drug is kept or concealed for any purpose contrary to this Act in any dwelling-house, store, shop, warehouse, outhouse, garden, yard, vessel or other place, such magistrate may grant a warrant to search by day or night any such place for such drug, and if such drug is there found, to bring it before him.

8. When any person is convicted of an offence against this Act, the convicting magistrate may adjudge and order, in addition to any other penalty or punishment, that the drug in respect of which the offence was committed, or which has been seized under the search warrant as aforesaid, and all receptacles of any kind whatsoever found containing the same, be forfeited and destroyed, and such order shall thereupon be carried out by the constable or peace officer who executed the said search warrant, or by such other person as may be thereunto authorized by the said convicting magistrate.

9. Any drug now in the custody of any court, and any drug that may be seized for the violation of any law, shall be destroyed, unless such drug is claimed within three months after the passing of this Act, or after such seizure as the case may be, and it is established to the satisfaction of the court that no offence has been committed in connection therewith, or unless the court otherwise orders, provided however, that the provisions of *The Customs' Act* shall apply to any drug unlawfully imported into Canada.

10. If any person charged with an offence against this Act pleads or alleges that he imported, manufactured, sold or offered for sale, or had in his possession, any drug in respect of which the offence is charged, for scientific or medicinal purposes, the burden of proof thereof shall be upon the person so charged.

11. One half of any fine recovered from any person convicted of an offence against this Act may be paid to the person giving information leading to such conviction, if so directed by the magistrate.

12. No conviction, judgement or order in respect of an offence against this Act shall be removed by certiorari into any of His Majesty's courts of record.

13. The Governor-in-Council may make such orders and regulations as are deemed necessary or expedient for carrying out the intention of this Act; for the seizure of any drug that there is reason to believe is liable to forfeiture under this Act; and for the use or sale of any drug for scientific purposes.

14. The Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, add to the Schedule to this Act any alkaloids, derivatives or preparations of the drugs named in the said Schedule, the addition of which is by him deemed necessary in the public interest, and every order in-council in that behalf shall be published in *The Canada Gazette*, and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such publication.

15. Chapter 50 of the statutes of 1908 is hereby repealed.

16. Section 4 of this Act shall not come into force until July 1, 1911.

SCHEDULE.

Cocaine, or any salts or compounds thereof; morphine or any salts or compounds thereof; opium, eucaine or any salts or compounds thereof.

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VII.—A BILL TO PROHIBIT THE MANUFACTURE AND IMPORTATION OF MATCHES MADE WITH WHITE PHOSPHORUS.

Reference was made in the last Annual Report of this Department to the receipt on December 17, 1909, of a despatch from the Colonial Office, in which inquiry was made whether the Government of Canada was desirous of participating in a Convention with various foreign countries for the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. Reference was also made to an inquiry instituted by this Department to ascertain whether white phosphorus matches were being made in Canada. The results of this latter investigation may be briefly summarized as showing that there are at present four factories engaged in the manufacture of matches in Canada; that so far as known all these factories use white phosphorus for the production of matches of the "strike-anywhere" kind; also that the use of white phosphorus in Canada, as elsewhere, has been the cause of an industrial disease of an especially loathsome and dangerous kind, known as "Phosphorus Necrosis", or more popularly as "Phossy Jaw."

The Minister of Labour, on consideration of the subject, was of opinion that it was desirable that Canada should follow the example of the Mother Country and other European nations, which had already adopted drastic measures for the avoidance of this disease. The subject was accordingly brought to the attention of the Parliament of Canada by the Minister on November 24, and a Bill was subsequently introduced on the lines of the British law, which was still under consideration by the House of Commons at the end of the fiscal year. The Bill in question was entitled "An Act to Prohibit the Manufacture and Importation of Matches Made with White Phosphorus," and was based on a resolution in the following terms, which was adopted by the House of Commons, without division, on January 19:—

"Resolved, That it is expedient, in connection with the Bill 10, now before this House, to provide for the prohibition of the manufacture and importation of matches made with white phosphorus; to empower the Commissioner of Patents on petition to fix terms for the use of any process patented at the time of the passing of this Act for the manufacture of matches without white phosphorus, other than matches intended to strike only on a surface specially prepared for the purpose; to provide for the inspection of any place where it is suspected that matches made with white phosphorus may be found; to examine any receptacle or place in which it is suspected that such matches may be; to authorize the Governor-in-Council to make such orders and regulations as may be necessary; and to fix penalties for infractions of the Act."

THE DISEASE OF PHOSPHORUS NECROSIS.

In moving the adoption of this resolution, the Minister of Labour alluded to the steps which had already been taken by Great Britain and a number of countries of Continental Europe for the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in match making, as the only means of suppressing this dread disease. In explaining the nature of the disease, the Minister quoted the words of Dr. Thomas Oliver, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, a member of the British Commission of 1899, on "The Use of Phosphorus in the Manufacture of Lucifer Matches," who in his report to the Home Department described Phosphorus Necrosis as follows:—

"The presence of decayed teeth predisposes a match maker to the disease, for the phosphorus fumes penetrate carious teeth and readily induce a periostitis

or acute inflammation of the covering of the jawbone. The gum becomes swollen, and both it and the jawbone painful. Sooner or later pus forms, and although the tooth, or the teeth, are extracted, the pain continues, but in a less severe form. The inflammation gradually extends to the bone, which undergoes a process of slow destruction. For months pus keeps oozing out into the mouth in minute quantities, some of which is swallowed, and tends to induce chronic toxæmia. By means of the use of antiseptic mouth washes the morbid process gradually ceases by a piece of dead bone being thrown off, or the decayed bone is removed by surgical operation, when the patient recovers with or without facial deformity.

The Minister observed that in addition to the attention which the subject of phosphorus poisoning had received in Europe, it had also been recently made the subject of a very full and complete investigation in the United States by Dr. John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labour Legislation, who had written of the disease as follows:—

“Poisoning from phosphorus has many evil effects. Some are local, others general. The general effect most frequently noted in cases of chronic phosphorus poisoning is anæmia. The daily breathing of air laden with phosphorus fumes and continual contact with the particles of phosphorus result in a gradual lowering of vitality, which in turn invites other forms of disease. This is one of the most prevalent and most serious results of phosphorus poisoning. But such general effects are much more difficult of actual determination and consequently the local effects which are more conspicuous receive the greater attention.

“Phosphorus necrosis, the peculiar local form of the disease, is caused by the absorption of phosphorus through the teeth or gums. The generally accepted theory is that minute particles of the poison enter, usually, through the cavities of decayed teeth, setting up an inflammation which, if not quickly arrested, extends along the jaws, causing the teeth to loosen and drop out, and that jawbones slowly decompose and pass away in the form of nauseating pus, which sometimes breaks through the neck in the form of an abscess or, if not almost continually washed out, oozes into the mouth where it mixes with the saliva and is swallowed.

“Treatment is largely preventive, but when the disease is once established a serious surgical operation is often the only means of arresting the process of decay. In many instances of poisoning it is necessary to remove an entire jaw, and in several cases both jaws have been removed at a single operation. A number of cases of necrosis have resulted in death.

“It is the awfulness of the disease and the ease with which it can be prevented that has led many countries where the effects of the disease and the means for its prevention have been studied, to do away with the disease forever.”

MATCHES OF THREE KINDS.

There are, broadly speaking, three kinds of matches in use, viz.: (1) The safety match, which is non-poisonous, and contains no white phosphorus. This match must be struck on a prepared surface, on the box, containing red phosphorus; (2) the strike-anywhere match, commonly known as the parlour match, which contains white phosphorus; (3) a non-poisonous, strike-anywhere match, which contains no white phosphorus.

Inquiry as to European experience showed that as a result of the failure of attempted regulation of the match making industry in Finland, a law was passed in that country in 1872, prohibiting the use of white phosphorus. Two years later, Denmark followed the foregoing example. In France, where the manufacture of

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matches is a State monopoly, a substitute for white phosphorus was discovered, known as sesquisulphide of phosphorus. Upon obtaining the right of use of this substitute, a law was passed in France in 1897, prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in match making. In Switzerland, prohibition was passed in 1898 and in the Netherlands in 1901. In 1906, through the efforts of the International Association for Labour Legislation, an International Conference was convened in Berne, Switzerland, which resulted in the adoption of a convention to secure the absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of matches made with white phosphorus. This treaty was signed by France, Denmark, Luxemburg, Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Germany. The British Government, prior to the assembling of this Conference, had adopted very stringent regulations for the protection of employees in match factories, and for this reason did not become a party to the Convention. In 1908, however, the British Government, having found the regulations referred to insufficient, decided to give its adherence to the Convention, and adopted legislation for this purpose, effective from June 1, 1910. With the exception, therefore, of Norway, Sweden, and Russia, which have regulations of their own, all the principal countries of Europe have accordingly become parties to the Berne Convention. The following British Colonies have also given their adherence thereto: The Orange River Colony, Cyprus, British East Africa, Gibraltar, Malta, Mauritius, Seychelles, Southern Nigeria, Leeward Islands and Fiji, also the following French possessions: The Somali Coast, Reunion, Madagascar and its dependencies, the French settlements in Oceania and New Caledonia, Tunis and the Netherlands Indies.

In the United States, where phosphorus necrosis has claimed many victims, the American Association for Labour Legislation is heading a movement for the suppression of this industrial disease, and legislation is at the present time before Congress with the object of abolishing the use of white phosphorus matches. In this connection, the President of the United States sent a message to Congress on December 6, 1910, in which he said: "I invite attention to the very serious injury caused to all those who are engaged in the manufacture of phosphorus matches. The diseases incident to this are frightful, and as matches can be made from other materials entirely innocuous, I believe that the injurious manufacture could be discouraged and ought to be discouraged by the imposition of a heavy federal tax. I recommend the adoption of this method of stamping out a very serious abuse."

Following the receipt of communications from the British Colonial Office, inquiring whether Canada desired to become a party to the Berne Convention, letters were addressed by the Deputy Minister of Labour to the various Provinces, to ascertain whether any legislation for the protection of workers in match factories existed in this country and also to ascertain the extent of the match making industry and the grounds which might exist for any legislation on the subject. It was learned in this way that match factories are in operation at Hull, Quebec, at Hampton, N.B., and at Halifax, N.S., whilst a factory is also beginning business in the Province of Quebec and still another in the Province of Ontario.

PHOSPHORUS NECROSIS IN CANADA.

As the result of inquiries by officers of the Department of Labour it was discovered that a number of cases of white phosphorus poisoning have occurred in this country and that some of these cases are under treatment at the present time. The Minister referred, without mentioning names, to three deaths from phosphorus poisoning which occurred during the past year, and cited also six cases of phosphorus poisoning existing at the present time, but which have not proved fatal.

The White Phosphorus Matches Bill introduced in the Dominion Parliament is as nearly as possible an exact reproduction of the British Act, and specifically prohibits the manufacture and importation of white phosphorus matches, under penalties. Provision is made under Section 5 by which manufacturers may obtain

through the Commissioner of Patents, on equitable terms, the use of any patented process for the manufacture of matches without white phosphorus, other than matches intended to strike only on a surface specially prepared for the purpose.

A NON-POISONOUS SUBSTITUTE FOR WHITE PHOSPHORUS

Sesquisulphide of phosphorus, to which reference has already been made as a non-poisonous substitute for white phosphorus in the manufacture of strike-anywhere matches, is the particular substitute which has already come into general use in a number of the countries who are parties to the Berne Convention. In the United States, where the patent on this substance is controlled by the Diamond Match Company, a letter was communicated to one of the Committees of Congress in 1909 from the then President of the Diamond Match Company, in which it was stated that the latter "believing this article to be a remedy for the prevailing trouble in manufacturing matches, namely, phosphorus necrosis, is willing to permit the use of sesquisulphide in the manufacture of matches in America if the Government provided for the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus by other manufacturers of matches not owning an interest in the patent, they all to be put on equal terms with the Diamond Match Company as to the use of the patents. The Minister of Labour, on being apprised of this offer, addressed a communication on December 31, 1910, to the President of the Diamond Match Company, inquiring whether in the event of the present Bill becoming law the Diamond Match Company will be prepared to permit the use of sesquisulphide in the manufacture of matches in Canada on the same terms on which, according to the offer already referred to, it was prepared to allow its use in the United States; that is to say, that all manufacturers should be put upon equal terms with the Diamond Match Company in the use of the patent. The reply of Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, President of the Diamond Match Company, under date of January 11, 1911, was in part as follows:

"The fourth section of the English White Phosphorus Act provides that any person who is manufacturing or proposing to manufacture matches may present a petition to the Board of Trade praying for the grant of a compulsory license, &c. So far as we, as owners of the Canadian patent are concerned, we would be quite satisfied with a similar provision in the Canadian law."

In concluding his address in the House of Commons, on January 19, on the resolution relative to the manufacture of white phosphorus matches, the Minister of Labour, referring to conditions which had been disclosed by investigation in the match industry in Canada, spoke as follows:

"It is not a pleasant task to bring facts of this kind before the House, but I must say that when I came back from attending the conference at which this subject was being discussed these facts were put before me, and I felt that I would certainly be negligent in the duty that I owed to this country if I hesitated to bring into Parliament, for the sake of concealing facts of this kind, similar legislation to that which has been enacted in Great Britain. We talk a great deal in these days about the conservation of natural resources, but I think that more important than the conservation of natural resources is the conservation of human resources, the conservation of human health and of human life. Resources are well enough; our lumber, timber, ore and minerals were all given to us for a great purpose, but they were given for the preservation and not the destruction of life. So the Department of Labour has taken as one of the objects which is before it, as part of the work which I trust it will be able to carry on through the years to come, this important question of the conservation of human life, the protection of working people and the great mass of the people of this country from occupational or other diseases which help to undermine the strength of the nation. I think that every member of this

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House believes that if this country is to be what we wish it to be, a country of happy, contented people, we must make of it a country possessed of a strong, a healthy and a powerful people."

The resolution as above set forth was adopted by the House of Commons on January 19, without division, a Bill (No. 96) to Prohibit the Manufacture and Importation of Matches made with White Phosphorus being introduced by the Minister on the same day. When the Parliament adjourned on May 19, the Bill was down for second reading.

VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING 1910, WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1901-10 INCLUSIVE.

The statistics for 1910 regarding industrial disputes* in Canada present the phenomenon of indicating an increased number of strikes and an increase in the number of employees concerned, yet a considerable decrease in the number of working days lost by comparison with the previous year or two; and since this last feature of strikes is that with regard to which a decrease is most of all to be desired, representing, as it does, the net loss to the community, the result of the record for the year may be regarded as not unsatisfactory. The total number of strikes and lockouts reported during the calendar year 1910 was eighty-four, as compared with sixty-nine in 1909; the years from 1901 onward were as follows: 1901, 104; 1902, 123; 1903, 160; 1904, 103; 1905, 87; 1906, 139; 1907, 151; 1908, sixty-nine; 1909, sixty-nine.

Although, therefore, the figures for 1910 were larger than during 1909 or 1908, they were smaller than for any other year of the decade during which a statistical record on the subject has been kept.

The only strikes of serious importance during the year were those involving coal miners at Springhill, N.S., and railway conductors and trainmen on the Grand Trunk Railway. The dispute at Springhill affected the mines of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, a property which has, however, subsequently passed into the hands of the Dominion Coal Company at Sydney, N.S. The difficulty had been left over from the preceding year; the strike began on August 10, 1909, continuing throughout the whole of that year and the year 1910; the mines had been, however, in partial operation much of the time. About 1,500 men had originally ceased work, the matter in dispute being largely the refusal of the operating Company to recognize the trade organization to which the men belonged. During the progress of the strike many miners left Springhill to seek work elsewhere; those continuing resident at Springhill, estimated approximately at 1,000, with few exceptions, remained on strike. In January, 1910, the Company re-opened one of the mines, mainly with the aid of labour brought from elsewhere, and from this date onward mining operations continued to a limited extent. It may be added that the strike continued well into the year 1911, ending only on May 29, immediately prior to the date of writing, having lasted then nearly 22 months.

MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES.

Out of the eighty-one disputes during 1910 a large proportion were slight in character, affecting each less than 100 employés; four disputes involved each over 1,000 employés and seven concerned each from 500 to 1,000 employés. The total number of employés involved in trade disputes beginning during the year was approximately 19,554, compared with 17,302 in 1909 and 26,250 in 1908.

LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS.

The loss of time to employés, through trade disputes during 1910, was approximately 718,745 days, compared with a loss of 872,000 days in 1909, and 718,443 days in 1908. These estimates may not, however, be regarded as absolutely exact on account of the lack of definite information in a number of cases. Only approximate estimates are possible in cases where work is gradually resumed and the

*In this chapter the expression Trade Disputes refers only to disputes which involved a cessation of work.

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strikers return a few at a time, and in other cases where their places are gradually filled and the strikers obtain employment individually elsewhere at different times.

TRADES AFFECTED BY THE DISPUTES.

Out of eighty-one disputes which began in 1910, twenty-five occurred in the building trades; fourteen in the metal working industries, and eleven in the clothing trades. There were no disputes affecting agriculture, fishing, or the leather trades.

LOCALITIES AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES.

The strikes reported for the year were divided among the various provinces as follows: Ontario thirty-four; Quebec, seventeen; Manitoba, seven; Alberta, six; British Columbia, six; Saskatchewan, five; Nova Scotia, three; New Brunswick, one. There were no strikes reported from Prince Edward Island. Two of the disputes, both affecting railway employés, extended over more than one province, one throughout Ontario and Quebec, the other over Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

Of the eighty-one disputes which began in 1910, thirty-five arose from demands for higher wages; and wages entered into fifteen other disputes; in three cases a reduction of wages was the cause of difference. Questions bearing on principles of trade unionism entered into eight disputes, and the matter of hours of labour entered into six disputes. There were five sympathetic strikes and one lockout reported during the year.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

Of the eighty-four disputes in existence during 1910, thirty-nine were settled through negotiations between the parties concerned, four by arbitration, and five by conciliation. In twelve cases work was resumed on the employers' terms, and in seven the places of the strikers were filled; in two cases the strikers procured work elsewhere, two were settled partly by negotiation and partly by the replacement of employés. The remaining thirteen disputes were either unsettled at the close of the year or the method of settlement was not reported.

RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

Of the eighty-four disputes in existence during the year definite settlements were reported in seventy-one cases, of these twenty-nine resulted in favour of the employers, and twenty-three in favour of the employés. Compromises were effected in fourteen disputes, and in five cases some of the employés were successful.

STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO TRADE DISPUTES.

The following tables contain statistics of strikes and lockouts which were in existence in Canada during 1910, and during the previous nine years, insofar as they were reported to the Department.

In four disputes during 1910, the number of firms involved was not reported. In four disputes the number of employés was not reported, and in six disputes particulars were not reported as to the methods of settlement and the result.

The following table contains a list of all the strikes and lockouts which took place in Canada during the year 1910, arranged according to industries and trades, showing in each dispute the occupation of the workpeople concerned, the locality in which the dispute occurred, the principal cause of the dispute, the method of settlement and the result, the dates of commencement and termination, the approximate number of establishments and employés affected, and the approximate loss of time in working days.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES XI, A.R., No. 9

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1910.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. of establishments affected.	Approximate No. of employes affected.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
<i>Lumbering—</i>									
Saw-mill hands.....	St. John, N.B.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employes	Apr. 12	Apr. 20	1	150	1,050
Saw-mill hands.....	Megantic, Que.....	For increase in wages.....	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer	July 12	July 26	1	300	3,300
<i>Mining and quarrying—</i>									
Coal miners.....	Springhill, N.S.....	For recognition of union, increase in wages, and against conditions.	Not settled at end of year.....	Not settled at end of year.	Aug. 10 1909	.....	1	1,700	360,000
Coal miners.....	Frank, Alta.....	Against reduction in wages for "closed shop."	Reference to a Board under I.D.I Act, 1907.	In favour of employes.	Apr. 2	May 12	1	234	7,956
Smeltermen.....	Greenwood, B.C.....	For "closed shop".....	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Apr. 13	May 11	3	380	9,120
Quarrymen.....	Hull, Que.....	Against a reduction in wages...	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer.	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	1	24	24
<i>Building trades—</i>									
Bricklayers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Partly by negotiations; partly by places of strikers being filled.	Employes partially successful.	Jan. 1	Jan. 27	2	10	220
Bricklayers and masons.	Regina, Sask.....	Against employment of labourers on certain work.	Arbitration.....	In favour of employes.	Jan. 15	Feb. 14	1	18	432
Bricklayers.....	Montreal, Que.....	Against employment of a foreman.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise.....	June 20	Sept. 8	1	220	15,180
Bricklayers and masons.	Montreal, Que.....	For recognition of Union and 'closed shops.'	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employes.	July 4	July 4	202	3,700	23,600
Bricklayers and masons.	Winnipeg, Man.....	In sympathy with other strikers.	Arbitration.....	In favour of employers.	Aug. 15	Sept. 9	1	12	264
Bricklayers and masons.	Winnipeg, Man.....	Lockout on account of strike...	Arbitration.....	In favour of employers.	Aug. 17	Sept. 9	28	288	5,760
Bricklayers and masons.	Regina, Sask.....	In sympathy with other strikers.	Work resumed on settlement of other strike.	In favour of employer.	July 25	Sept. 9	1	24	960
Builders' labourers...	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages and shorter hours.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employes.	June 1	July 26	300	1,500	30,000
Carpenters.....	Kingston, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Arbitration.....	In favour of employers.	May 2	June 14	16	70	2,580
".....	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Employes partially successful.	June 7	June 23	...	500	7,000

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Carpenters.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Against reduction in wages....	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	In favour of employes.	Nov. 22 Dec.	10	1	20	300
Lathers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	In favour of employes.	June 1 June	6	10	120	480
Painters.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	Employes partially successful.	May 4 May	28	150	1,100	17,000
"	Calgary, Alta.....	For increase in wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	A compromise.....	May 7 May	19			
Plasterers.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Partly by negotiations, partly by places of strikers being filled.	A compromise.....	Aug. 1 Aug.	8	20	60	360
"	Edmonton, Alta.....	For increase in wages.....	Work resumed without negotiations	In favour of employers	Oct. 18 Nov.	19	12	50	1,400
"	Victoria, B.C.....	For increase in wages.....	Places of strikers were filled.....	In favour of employers.	June 1 June	1	40	500	500
Plumbers.....	Halifax, N.S.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	In favour of employes.	May 2 May	12	14	38	380
"	Montreal, Que.....	For increase in wages.....	Work resumed on employers' terms	In favour of employers.	Sept. 17 Dec.	21	100	325	26,000
"	Ottawa, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Work resumed on employers' terms	In favour of employers.	" 19 "	21	2	31	2,440
Stonemasons.....	Montreal, Que.....	For increase in wages and recognition of unions.	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	In favour of employes.	June 6 July	1	30	900	900
Tin roofers.....	Montreal, Que.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	In favour of employes.	Sept. 7 Sept.	12	170	595	2,380
Tile layers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	In favour of employes.	May 9 May	16	...	60	360
All building trades..	Lethbridge, Alta.....	For increase in wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	In favour of employes.	Apr. 1 Apr.	12	70	400	4,000
All building trades..	Regina, Sask.....	For increase in wages and recognition of union.	Conciliation.....	A compromise.....	May 2 June	14	40	235	8,930
<i>Metal trades—</i>									
Car builders.....	Amherst, N.S.....	Against re-adjustment of piece-work prices	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	In favour of employer.	Nov. 8 Nov.	17	1	138	1,100
Iron moulders.....	Carleton Place, Ont....	For increase in wages and recognition of shop committee....	Places of strikers were filled.....	In favour of employer	May 10 Oct.		1	106	14,900
"	Peterborough, Ont....	For increase in minimum wages.	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	In favour of employes.	May 24 June	14	3	39	700
"	Montreal, Que.....	For earlier pay day.....	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	In favour of employes.	June 3 "	4	1	750	750
"	Ottawa, Ont.....	For increase in minimum wages.	Places of strikers were filled.....	In favour of employers.	" 1 "	7	2	26	130
" and coremakers.....	Smith's Falls, Ont....	For increase in wages and other changes.	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	A compromise.....	Mar. 23 Mar.	25	1	120	240
Iron moulders.....	Montreal, Que.....	For recognition of union and "closed shop".....	Particulars not reported.....	Particulars not report- ed.	June 30 Sept.		1	25	1,250
"	Montreal, Que.....	For increase in wages.....	Particulars not reported.....	Particulars not report'd	July 23		1	23	
Iron workers' labours	Hamilton, Ont.....	Against employment of a foreman.	Demand granted without negotia- tions.	In favour of employes.	Apr. 1 Apr.	2	1	500	500
Machinists and engineers.....	Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.	For increase in wages and shorter hours.	Places of strikers were filled.....	In favour of employers.	July 5 Oct.		15	160	7,200
Platers and buffers..	St. Catharines, Ont...	Against a new system of costs..	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	In favour of employer.	Oct. 12 Oct.	13	1	16	16
Sheet metal workers	Vancouver, B.C.....	Against declaration of employ- ers for "open shops".	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	Employes partially successful.	Apr. 8 Aug.		28	80	2,150
Sheet metal workers	Hamilton, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties con- cerned.	A compromise.....	May 6 May	28	12	45	900

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES XI, A.R., No. 9
CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1910—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. of establishments affected.	Approximate No. of employes affected.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
Sheet metal workers	Edmonton, Alta.....	For increase in minimum wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise.....	Aug. 23	Sept. 5	6	26	286
Ship carpenters.....	Lunenburg, N.S.....	For increase in wages and monthly payment.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employes.	Nov. 21	Nov. 25	1	27	135
<i>Woodworking trades—</i>									
Piano makers.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Against reduction in piecework prices.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employes.	Mar. 21	Mar. 28	1	100	600
Wheel finishers.....	Gananoque, Ont.....	For higher wages for overtime.	Places of strikers were filled.....	In favour of employer.	"	"	1	.....	.....
<i>Textile trades—</i>									
Cotton mill hands...	Hamilton, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Particulars not reported.....	Particulars not reported.	May 5	July 5	1	275	13,750
Carpet weavers.....	Guelph, Ont.....	For extra pay for overtime and changes in conditions.	Places of strikers were filled.....	In favour of employer.	Dec. 11 '9	Aug. 1	1	40	7,200
<i>Clothing trades—</i>									
Cap workers.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Lockout, refusal to make caps for a company which had a strike.	Unsettled at end of year.....	Unsettled at end of year.	Dec. 30	.....	1	15	30
Cloakmakers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For "closed shop".....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employers.	Feb. 3	Mar. 30	1	85	4,080
"	Montreal, Que.....	For increase in wages.....	Particulars not reported.....	Particulars not reported.	" 18	Apr. 1	1	65	2,340
"	Montreal, Que.....	In sympathy with other strikers.	Places of strikers were filled.....	In favour of employers.	" 23	"	25	935	28,050
Garment workers...	Toronto, Ont.....	For change in conditions of labour.	Particulars not reported.....	Particulars not reported.	" 2	"	1	58	2,785
"	Montreal, Que.....	Against promotion of assistant foreman.	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer.	Mar. 24	Mar. 29	1	60	300
"	Winnipeg, Man.....	Lockout; refusal to make clothes for a company which had a strike.	Unsettled at end of year.....	Unsettled at end of year.	Dec. 22	.....	1	23	184
Shoe workers.....	Berlin, Ont.....	Against conditions of employment.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employes.	Apr. 11	Apr. 20	1	72	576
Shoe workers.....	Montreal, Que.....	Against discharge of employes.	Places of strikers were filled.....	In favour of employer.	Nov. 26	Dec. 1	1	75	750

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Tailors	Winnipeg, Man.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Partly by negotiations between parties concerned.	Strikers partially successful.	Apr. 6 Apr. 12.....	150	900
"	Vancouver, B.C.....	For increase in wages.....	For increase in wages.....	Partly by negotiations between parties concerned.	Strikers partially successful.	Oct. 14 '9 Feb. 3	14	420
Food and tobacco preparation—								
Bakers.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	For increase in wages and shorter hours.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employes.	May 1 May 10	60	420
Jewish butchers.....	Montreal, Que.....	For increase in wages and recognition of union.....	Strikers started a co-operative shop.	Strikers started a co-operative shop.	Indefinite.....	Feb. 6	30	400
Jewish slaughterers	Montreal, Que.....	Strikers alleged meat sold to Jews was not killed in the Jewish way.	Settled by conciliation.....	Settled by conciliation.....	In favour of employes.	May 11 May 16	60	240
Brewery workers....	Hamilton, Ont.....	For increase in wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employes.	June 30 July 2	65	130
Cigar makers.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Against promotion of an apprentice, or refusal to pay journey-men's wages to a man who had completed his apprenticeship.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employes.	Feb. 8 Feb. 17	23	184
"	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employers.	Mar. 18 Mar. 24	252	1,260
"	London, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employes.	May 16 June 13	208	4,992
"	Montreal, Que.....	Against employment of alleged strike breaker.	Places of strikers filled.....	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employer.	July 22 July 25	1	
Leather trades—								
Leather workers....	Ottawa, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise.....	Oct. 14 '9 Feb. 14	72	2,664
Printing and bookbinding—								
Printers.....	Peterborough, Ont. ...	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise.....	Feb. 4 Feb. 9	40	200
General transport—								
Railway carmen ...	Winnipeg to Edmonton.	For increase in wages.....	Work resumed without negotiations.	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer.	July 1 Sept. 27	400	30,000
Railway steamfitters	Winnipeg to Edmonton.	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Particulars not reported.	" 1 Aug. 4	200	6,000
Checkers and track-ers.	Brantford, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise.....	" 2 July 7	25	100
Conductors and train men.	Quebec and Ontario...	For standardization of wages and conditions.	Settled by conciliation.....	Settled by conciliation.....	A compromise.....	" 18 Aug. 4	2,500	37,500
Street railway employes.	Winnipeg, Man.....	Against discharge of employes.	Settled by conciliation.....	Settled by conciliation.....	In favour of employer.	Dec. 16 Dec. 31	550	7,150
Freight handlers....	Hamilton, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise.....	Apr. 11 Apr. 13	20	40
Longshoremen.....	Point Edward, Ont....	Against employment of aliens.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employers.	" 28 " 29	125	125

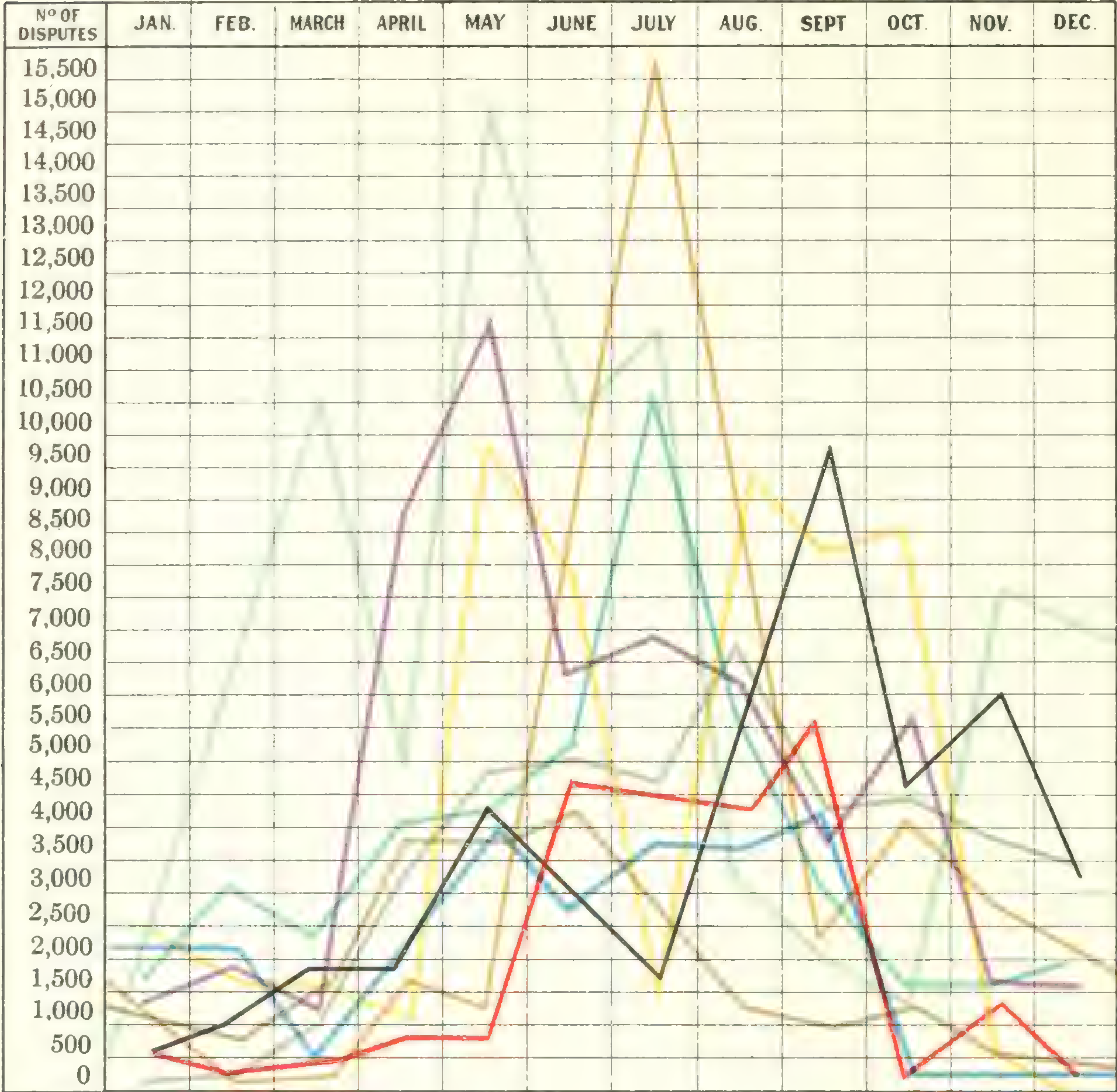
CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1910—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. of establish- ments affected.	Approximate No. of employes affected.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
<i>Unskilled labour—</i> Civic labourers	Hamilton, Ont.	Against employment of a fore- man.	Places of strikers filled	In favour of employer.	April 18	April 19	1	18	18
	North Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages	Particulars not received	Particulars not receiv'd	July 28	Aug. 21	1	36	180
	Port Arthur, Ont.	For increase in wages	Work resumed by some, places of others filled.	In favour of employers.	June 15	June 21	1		
	Vancouver, B.C.	For increase in wages	Work resumed by majority of strikers.	In favour of employers.	July 18	July 25	2	274	1,644
	Macleod, Alta.	For increase in wages	Work resumed by some, places of others filled.	In favour of employer.	" 9	" 23	2	20	240
<i>Miscellaneous trades—</i> Papermakers	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	Against Sunday labour and al- leged discrimination against unionists, and refusal of com- pany to send for machine hands' lunch twice a day.	Places of strikers were filled	In favour of employer.	Nov. 7	Nov. 9	1	20	40

STATISTICAL CHARTS

Relating to Trade Disputes and Industrial Accidents in
Canada from 1901 to 1909 inclusive.

CHART SHOWING VARIATION IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN TRADE
DISPUTES IN CANADA EACH MONTH DURING 1901 TO 1910, INCLUSIVE.



1901

1906

1902

1907

1903

1908

1904

1909

1905

1910

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NUMBER AND MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES.

The following table shows the total number of employ  s involved in trade disputes each month during 1910, so far as could be ascertained, including both old and new disputes each month.

DEPARTEMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE SERIES XI, A.R. No. 10.

Month.	App.oximate No. of Employees.
January.....	1,854
Februaury.....	3,068
March.....	2,405
April.....	4,017
May.....	4,365
June.....	5,290
July.....	10,702
August.....	5,311
September.....	3,097
October.....	1,673
November.....	1,666
December.....	2,063

The following table illustrates by months the number and magnitude of trade disputes which began during the year 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SRRIES XI. A.R. No 11.

TABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1909, CLASSIFIED BY MONTHS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED.

Magnitude.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
2,000 and over.....							2						2
1,000 to 2,000.....					1	1							2
500 to 1,000.....		1		1		2	1		1			1	7
300 to 500.....				1					1				3
200 to 300.....			1	1	4	1	1	1					9
100 to 200.....			2	4	1	1	1				1		10
50 to 100.....		3	1	2	4	1		1		1	1		14
25 to 50.....		2			2	4	1	1	1		2	1	15
6 to 25.....	2	1		2	1		3	2		1	1	2	15
Unknown.....			1		1		2						4
Total.....	2	7	5	11	15	10	12	5	3	2	5	4	81

Chart No. 1, facing this page, shows the variations from month to month of the employ  s affected by trade disputes, from 1901 to 1910, inclusive.
The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to number of employ  s involved during the years 1901 to 1910, inclusive:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES SERIES, XI, A.R. No. 12.

TABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYES INVOLVED IN 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 AND 1910.

Magnitude.	Year.										
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Total
2,000 and over.....	3	.....	5	2	.....	1	3	2	2	2	20
1,000 to 2,000.....	3	.....	5	3	4	4	10	1	2	2	37
500 to 1,000.....	5	1	10	2	5	6	7	4	7	7	54
300 to 500.....	5	8	9	9	4	6	9	9	6	3	68
200 to 300.....	4	7	18	2	4	15	7	6	4	9	76
100 to 200.....	4	15	23	10	15	14	18	7	12	10	128
50 to 100.....	14	21	19	15	17	29	28	12	10	14	179
25 to 50.....	24	28	34	23	17	32	28	7	11	15	220
6 to 25.....	31	37	36	35	21	30	31	15	14	15	265
Unknown.....	11	4	1	2	.....	1	5	1	.....	4	29
Total.....	104	123	160	103	87	138	146	65	68	81	1076

The following table shows the approximate number of employes affected by trade disputes, by months, during 1910:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES SERIES XI, A.R. No. 13.

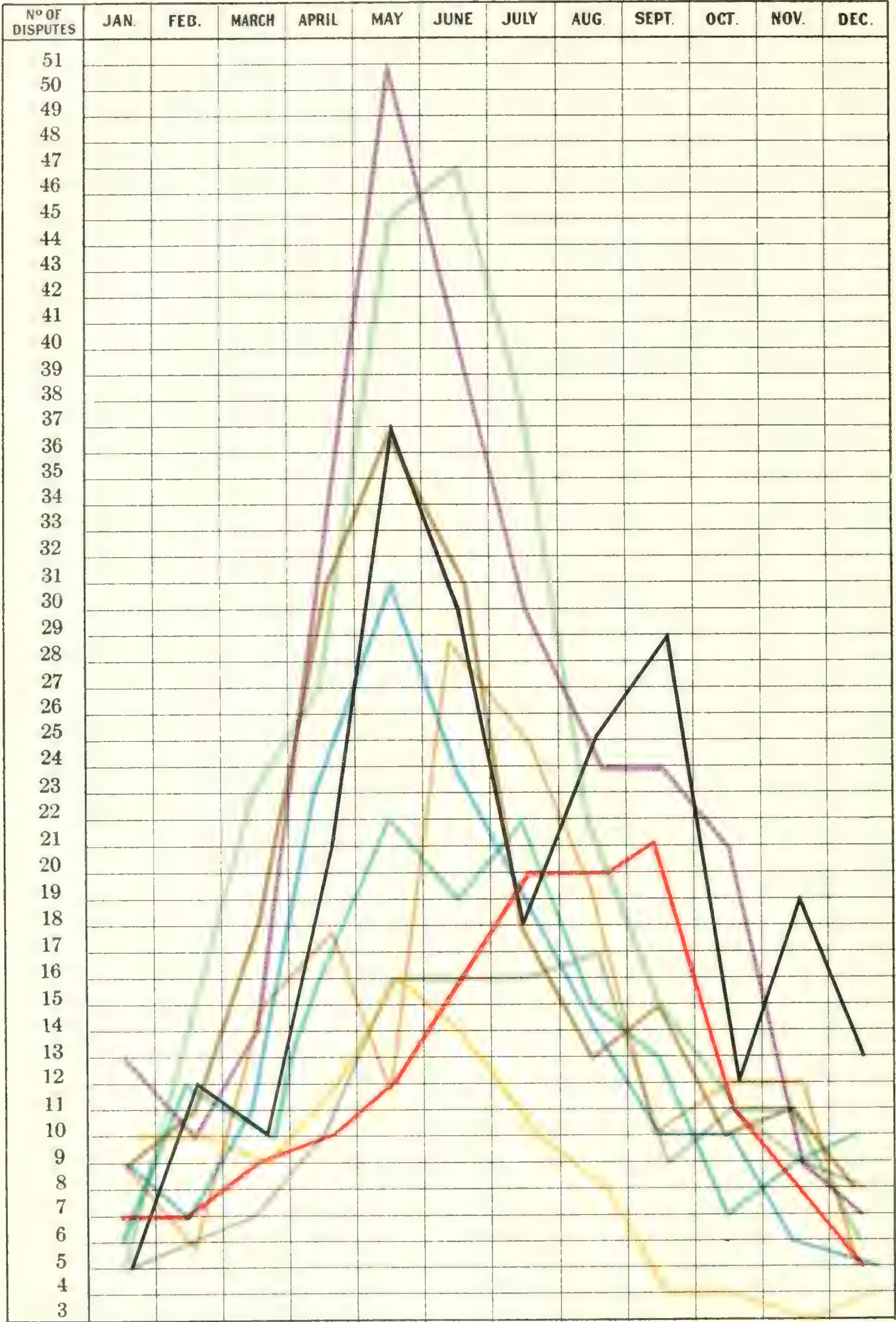
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1910.

Month.	Number of Employees Affected.		
	Directly	Indirectly	Total
January.....	28	.....	28
February.....	1221	15	1236
March.....	345	187	532
April.....	2092	37	2129
May.....	2221	75	2296
June.....	3137	175	3312
July.....	5102	2524	7626
August.....	386	.....	386
September.....	631	320	951
October.....	66	.....	66
November.....	380	.....	380
December.....	612	.....	612
Total.....	16,221	3333	19,554

From the above table it may be seen that the strikes and lockouts of July affected the greatest number of employes compared with other months. This was also the case in the previous year.

About 1,610 firms or establishments were affected by strikes and lockouts which began in 1910; of this number, 1,453 were directly affected, and 157 indirectly affected. The following table shows the number involved, by months in which the disputes began.

CHART SHOWING VARIATION IN NUMBER OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA EACH MONTH
DURING THE YEARS 1901 TO 1910 INCLUSIVE.



1901	—	1906	—
1902	—	1907	—
1903	—	1908	—
1904	—	1909	—
1905	—	1910	—

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES XI, A.R. No. 14.APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF FIRMS OR ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES IN
CANADA, WHICH BEGAN DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1909.

Month.	Number of Firms Affected.		
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
January.....	3	....	3
February.....	38	....	38
March.....	5	....	5
April.....	87	10	97
May.....	321	....	321
June.....	321	....	321
July.....	69	52	121
August.....	384	....	384
September.....	178	95	273
October.....	39	....	39
November.....	4	....	4
December.....	4	....	4
Total.....	1453	157	1610

DISPUTES BY MONTHS.

The months of May and July showed the greatest number of disputes, twenty-seven out of a total of eighty-one having begun in these two months; forty-eight disputes occurred in the four months from April to July. Taking the past ten years, these four months show by far the largest number of disputes, the month of May being largely in excess of any other month.

The following table shows the number of disputes which began in each month during the past ten years.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES XI, A.R. No. 15.TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY MONTHS DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905,
1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, AND 1910.

Months.	Number of Disputes.										Total.
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	
January.....	7	8	6	9	6	12	8	7	4	2	69
February.....	3	5	12	5	4	6	3	6	3	7	54
March.....	13	12	22	9	6	8	8	5	4	5	92
April.....	12	20	23	20	8	13	28	9	7	11	151
May.....	7	27	29	23	11	28	31	14	11	15	195
June.....	23	18	23	9	12	14	20	6	8	10	143
July.....	14	7	15	6	13	8	15	3	10	12	103
August.....	5	6	11	6	8	17	12	6	10	5	86
September.....	5	9	7	3	9	15	8	2	2	3	63
October.....	5	4	6	8	3	3	7	2	4	2	44
November.....	7	7	3	2	3	12	3	2	3	5	47
December.....	3	.....	3	3	4	2	3	4	2	4	28
Total.....	104	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	81	1,076

The variation in the total number of trade disputes in existence from month to month during the years from 1901 to 1910 inclusive is shown in Chart No. 2, on the opposite page.

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The following table shows the number of disputes in the various industries and trades, during the year 1910, according to the month in which they began.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES XI, A.R. No. 16.

NUMBER OF DISPUTES ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES AND TRADES AFFECTED.

Trades	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Agriculture.....													
Fishing.....													
Lumbering.....				1			1						2
Mining and quarrying.....				2								1	3
Building.....	2			1	5	6	2	4	3	1	1		25
Metal working and shipbuilding.....			1	2	3	2	2	1		1	2		14
Woodworking and furnishing.....			2										2
Textile trades.....					1								1
Clothing trades.....		4	1	2	1						1	2	11
Food and tobacco preparation.....		2	1		4	1	1						9
Leather trades.....													
Printing and bookbinding.....		1										1	6
Transport.....				2			3						
Unskilled labour.....				1		1	3						5
Miscellaneous trades.....					1					1			2
Total.....	2	7	5	11	15	10	12	5	3	2	5	4	81

The following table shows the number of disputes in each trade or industry from 1901 to 1910 inclusive, from which it may be seen that out of 1,076 disputes in that period the building trades lead with 258, followed by the metal trades with 166, and the clothing trades with 104.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, XI, A.R. No. 17.

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, AND 1910.

Trades	Number of Disputes.										
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Total
Agriculture.....					2						2
Building.....	14	28	44	29	19	29	45	12	13	25	258
Metal.....	23	31	17	16	13	21	17	9	5	14	166
Woodworking and lumbering...	4	10	9	3	2	12	6	5	4	4	159
Textile.....	6	1	5	3	1	4	6	6	2	2	36
Clothing.....	10	9	11	12	11	9	17	5	10	10	104
Food and tobacco preparation..	9	10	6	11	4	8	50	1	2	8	60
Leather.....	1	3	4	1		3	5		2	1	20
Printing and bookbinding.....	2	3	3	5	7	6	2	1		1	30
Transport.....	4	4	18	2	4	15	14	7	4	6	78
Longshoremen.....	5	4	4		1	1	3		3	1	22
Mining.....	5	3	9	6	12	13	14	10	10	3	85
Fishing.....	2	1	1	2		1	1		2		10
Unskilled.....	11	6	9	3	2	12	7	8	9	5	72
Miscellaneous.....	8	10	20	10	9	5	7	2	2	1	74
Total.....	104	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	81	1,076

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The following table shows approximately the number of employ es affected by trade disputes during 1910, according to their respective trades and industries, including those which began in the previous year and continued into 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES XI, A.R. No. 18.

TABLE SHOWING BY TRADES AND INDUSTRIES APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1910.

Industry or Trade.	Approximate Number of Employees.
Fishing.....	.....
Lumbering.....	450
Mining.....	2,338
Building trades.....	9,446
Metal trades.....	2,081
Woodworking trades.....	100
Textile trades.....	315
Clothing trades.....	1,552
Food and tobacco preparation.....	698
Leather trades.....	72
Printing.....	40
Transport.....	3,820
Unskilled labour.....	348
Miscellaneous trades.....	20
Total.....	21,280

The next two tables indicate respectively the number of strikes and lockouts which have occurred since 1901 in mines, transportation agencies and other public utilities, which come under the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the number of strikes and lockouts during the same period in other industries, in which 100 or more employ es were involved.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, XI, A.R., No. 19.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1901 TO 1910 INCLUSIVE.

Industry.	Year.										Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	
Coal mines.....	2	3	6	4	8	11	9	7	9	1	60
Metal mines.....	2	.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	.....	13
Railways.....	3	4	7	1	2	8	4	4	1	5	40
Shipping.....	5	7	6	.....	1	3	4	1	3	1	31
General transport.....	8	2	5	9	2	3	29
Other public utilities.....	1	2	1	2	5
Total.....	12	15	28	8	15	30	30	16	17	8	179

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, XI. A.R No. 20

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AFFECTING ONE HUNDRED OR MORE EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRIES OF NON-PUBLIC UTILITIES, NOT INCTUDING MINES, DURING THE YEARS 1901 TO 1910, INCLUSIVE.

Industry.	Year.										Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	
Agriculture.....					2						2
Fishing.....	2		1	1		1	1		1		7
Lumbering.....		1	5	1		4	2	2	2	2	19
Building trades.....	6	7	11	10	5	10	14	3	6	11	83
Metal trades.....	4	7	9	2	3	3	6	3	3	6	46
Woodworking trades.....	2	2	3	1	1	2	1			1	13
Printing and allied trades.....			2		3						5
Textile trades.....	2	1	1		1	3	4	3	1	1	17
Clothing trades.....	1		7		5	2	5	4	4	2	30
Food and tobacco preparation.....	1	1	1	4						2	9
Leather trades.....							1				1
Unskilled labour.....	1		4			3	3	5	4	1	1
Miscellaneous trades.....	2	2	4	5			1	1		1	16
Total.....	21	21	48	24	20	28	38	21	21	27	269

DISPUTES BY LOCALITIES AFFECTED.

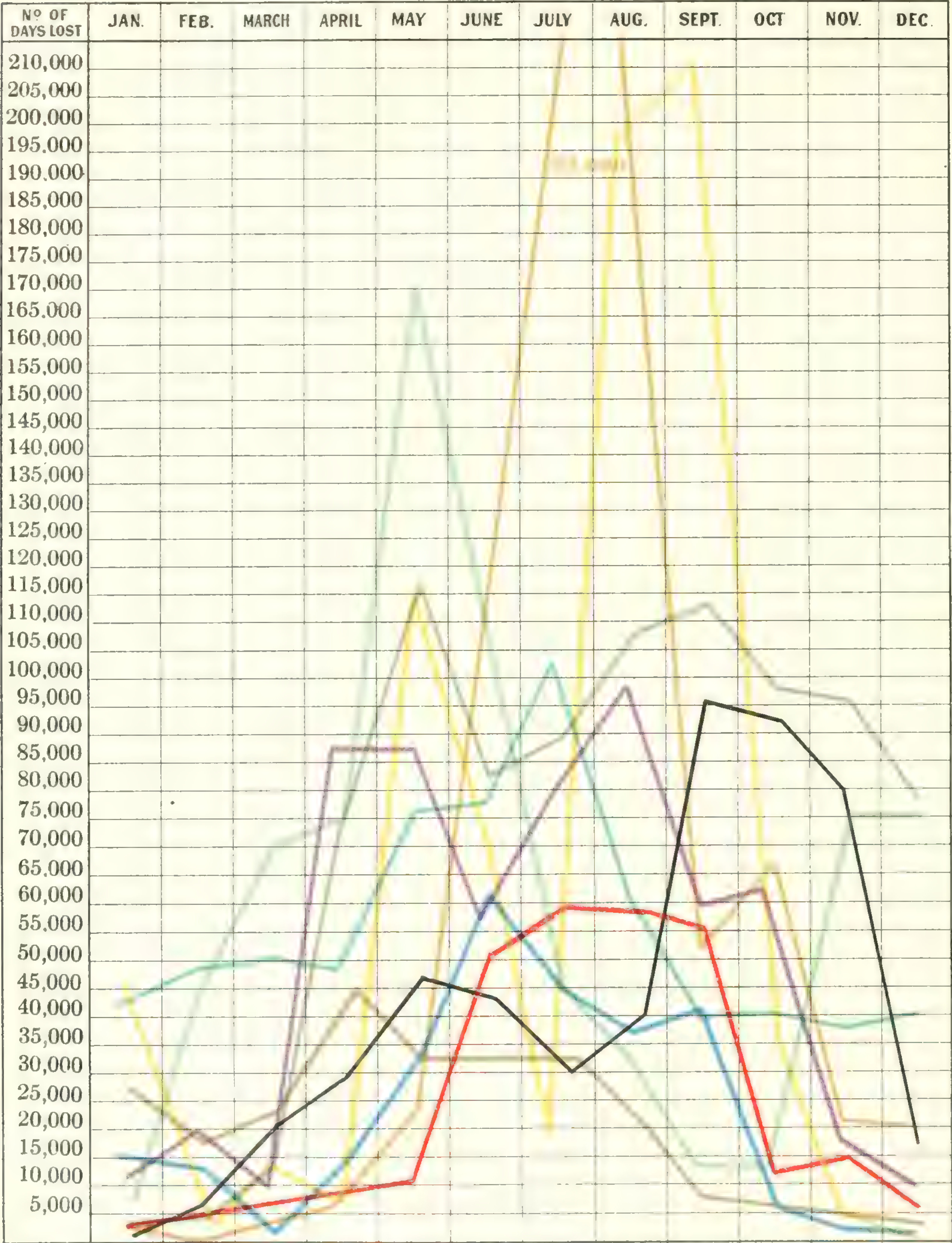
Of the eighty-one disputes which began in 1910, thirty-four occurred in the Province of Ontario, and seventeen in the Province of Quebec. No strike took place in the Province of Prince Edward Island. In the following table the number of disputes is given by provinces, according to the months in which they began.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES XI, A.R. No. 21.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY PROVINCES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1910.

Provinces.	Number of Disputes.												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Nova Scotia.....					1						2		3
P. E. Island.....													
New Brunswick.....				1									1
Quebec.....		3	1		1	3	4		2		2	1	17
Ontario.....	1	3	4	5	10	6	2	1	1	1			34
Manitoba.....		1		1				2				3	7
Saskatchewan..	1				1		1	1			1		5
Alberta.....				2	1		1	1		1			6
British Colum- bia.....				2	1	1	2						6
More than one province af- fected.....							2						2
Total.....	2	7	5	11	15	10	12	5	3	2	5	4	81

CHART SHOWING LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH TRADE DISPUTES
BY MONTHS DURING THE YEARS 1901 TO 1910.



1901
1902
1903
1904
1905

1906
1907
1908
1909
1910

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The following table gives the number of trade disputes by provinces which have occurred during the past ten years.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES XI, A.R. No. 22.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA ACCORDING TO PROVINCES FOR THE YEARS 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 AND 1910.

Locality.	Number of Disputes.										Total
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	
Nova Scotia.....	5	12	7	7	7	11	12	3	6	3	73
Prince Edward Island.....		2									2
New Brunswick.....	3	7	7	2	5	8	8	4	1	1	48
Quebec.....	29	20	33	31	21	24	29	19	12	17	235
Ontario.....	53	65	83	52	32	61	71	26	26	34	503
Manitoba.....	3	8	1	4	9	9	6	1	7	7	55
Saskatchewan.....							1	1	1	5	8
Alberta.....		1	5	1	2	13	5	3	6	6	43
British Columbia.....	10	8	24	4	10	12	11	6	8	6	99
More than one province affected.....	1 ¹			2 ²	1 ³		2 ⁴	1 ⁵	1	2 ⁶	10
Total.....	104	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	81	1,076

¹Dispute affected all provinces in Dominion with exception of Prince Edward Island.

²First dispute affected Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; second, affected same provinces with the addition of British Columbia.

³Dispute took place in Quebec and Ontario.

⁴One dispute took place in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and the other in Alberta and British Columbia.

⁵Disputes affected all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

⁶One dispute took place in Quebec and Ontario, and the other in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS.

The following table shows the number of working days estimated to have been lost by employes in trade disputes in each month during 1910. From this it may be seen that the greatest loss occurred in the month of July, the next greatest loss having been in the month of June.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES XI, A.R. No. 23.

TABLE SHOWING LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS TO EMPLOYEES THROUGH TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY MONTHS DURING 1910

Month.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
January.....	46,945
February.....	50 000
March.....	68,900
April.....	57,655
May.....	75,050
June.....	80,310
July.....	119,930
August.....	60,655
September.....	46,285
October.....	38,120
November.....	35,170
December.....	37,800
	718,745

Chart No. 3, on the opposite page shows the variation in the number of working days lost by employes through trade disputes during the years 1901-1910 inclusive.

The following table shows the estimated loss of time in each branch of industry or trade during 1910:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES XI, A.R. No. 24.

TABLE SHOWING LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS TO EMPLOYES THROUGH TRADE DISPUTES
IN CANADA BY TRADES DURING 1910

Trade.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
Lumbering.....	4,350
Mining and Quarrying.....	377,100
Building trades.....	151,536
Metal Trades.....	30,247
Woodworking trades.....	600
Textile trades.....	20,950
Clothing trades.....	40,415
Food and tobacco preparation.....	7,646
Leather trades.....	2,634
Printing trades.....	200
Transport.....	80,915
Unskilled labour.....	2,082
Miscellaneous trades.....	40
Total.....	718,745

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CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES.

The principal causes of strikes and lockouts which took place in Canada in 1910 are set forth in the following table arranged according to the months in which they began.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES XI, A.R. No. 25.

TABLE SHOWING BY MONTHS THE CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN CANADA DURING 1910.

Cause.	Number of Disputes.												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
For increase in wages.....	1	2	1	3	10	5	8	2	3	1			36
Against reduction in wages.....			1								1		2
Against readjustment of piece work prices.....											1		1
Against employment of non-unionists.....		1		2									3
Against employment of persons other than non-unionists.....	1			3		1	1						6
Against discharge of employés.....											1	1	2
For "closed shop" and recognition of union.....							1						1
Against conditions of employment.....		1		1	1								3
Against method of payment...										1		1	2
For increase in wages and recognition of union.....		1			1	1							3
For increase in wages and shorter hours.....				1	2	2	1						6
Against promotion of employé.....		1	1										2
Sympathetic.....		1						2				2	5
For increase in wages and other changes.....			2				1				1		4
For "closed shop" and recognition of union, and against reduction in wages.....				1									1
Against Sunday labour and other conditions.....													1
For change in time of payment.....						1							1
Unclassified.....					1								1
Lockout because of sympathetic strike.....								1					1
Total.....	2	7	5	11	15	10	12	5	3	2	5	4	81

In the folloiwng table a comparison is shown of the principal causes of strikes and lockouts which have taken place in Canada during the last ten years.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STAISTICAL TABLES, SERIES XI, A.R. No. 26.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA WHICH BEGAN DURING 1901, 1902, 1903
1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, AND 1910 RESPECTIVELY.

Causes.	Number of Disputes.										
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Total
For increase in wages.....	48	54	60	36	30	55	65	21	38	35	442
Against reduction in wages....	10	7	7	7	8	3	3	14	5	2	46
For decrease in hours.....	1	7	8	3	3	7	11	3	2	.....	45
For increase in wages and de- crease in hours.....	5	14	18	8	4	7	8	1	.....	6	71
Against employment of particu- lar persons.....	13	8	13	16	9	13	20	4	8	9	113
Against conditions of employ- ment.....	.....	5	5	4	8	3	5	3	5	4	42
For recognition of union.....	.....	5	5	4	1	5	3	.....	4	3	30
Sympathetic.....	.....	9	10	3	1	2	2	1	.....	6	34
Unclassified.....	27	14	34	22	23	43	29	19	6	16	233
Total.....	104	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	81	1,076

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

The following table illustrates the methods by which trade disputes were settled during 1909, according to the month in which they were terminated.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES XI. A.R. No. 27.

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1910.

Method.	Number of Disputes.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Arbitration.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Conciliation.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Negotiations be- tween parties concerned....	3	3	8	7	5	4	1	4	.....	2	2
Replacement of strikers.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Work resumed on employers' terms (with- out negotia- tions).....	2	.....	1	1	3	.....	1	1	1	2
Employment found else- where by strikers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Demands of strikers grant- ed without negotiations..
Partly by nego- tiations, part- ly by replace- ment of men..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indefinite, un- settled or not reported.....	1	2	1	1	2	1	5
Total.....	1	6	6	9	12	10	10	6	8	3	3	10

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RESULTS OF TRADE DESPUTES.

The following table shows the results of the strikes and lockouts which were in existence in Canada during 1910, according to the months in which they were terminated.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, XI, A.R. No. 28,

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1910.

Results.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
In favour of employers			4	3	1	4	4	1	3	3	2	4	29
In favour of employés.....		2	1	3	6	4	4	.....	1	.....	1	1	23
Settled by compromise.....		2	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	14
Employés partially successful.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Indefinite, unsettled or not reported.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	5	13
Total.....	1	6	6	9	12	10	10	6	8	3	3	10	84

¹The employés are said to be partially successful when some employers have granted their demands while others have held out against them.

The following table shows the results of trade disputes which have been in existence from 1901 to 1910 inclusive:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES XI, A.R. No. 29.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 AND 1910.

Results.	Number of Disputes.										
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Total.
In favour of employers.....	40	35	46	43	37	45	57	43	26	29	401
In favour of employés.....	39	46	45	24	24	41	33	12	10	23	297
Settled by compromise.....	22	33	46	28	15	23	39	9	15	14	244
Employés partially successful.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	3	.....	4	5	24
No change (employers not concerned).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	7
Indefinite (unsettled, or terms unknown).....	.....	4	10	9	10	22	16	5	14	13	103
Total.....	101	118	147	101	87	140	149	69	69	84	1,076

From the above it may be seen that the employers were successful in 400 disputes, while the employés were successful in 296 and partly successful in twenty-four disputes; 245 resulted in compromises. Most of the disputes which were entered under the above table as "unsettled" were terminated in the following year.

The following table contains an analysis of the principal causes of the trade disputes which began in 1910, classified according to their results:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES. SERIES XI, A.R. No. 30.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES AND RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING THE
CALENDAR YEAR 1910.

Causes	Results.					Total.
	In favour of employers	In favour of employees.	Settled by compromise.	Employees partially successful.	Indefinite, unsettled or terms not reported.	
For increase in wages.....	12	7	8	4	6	37
Against readjustment of piece work prices.....	1					1
Against reduction in wages.....		2				2
For increase in wages and shorter hours.....	1	4	1			6
For increase in wages and recognition of union.....	1	1	1		1	4
For increase in wages and other changes.....	1	1	2		1	5
Against method of payment.....	1					1
For change in time of payment.....		1				1
Against employment of non-unionists.....	2			1		3
Against employment of others than non-unionists.....	3	2	1			6
Against discharge of employés.....	2					2
For 'closed shop' and recognition of union.....		1			1	2
Against promotion of an employé.....	1	1				2
For closed shop, recognition of union and against re- duction in wages.....		1				1
Against Sunday labour and conditions of employment	1					1
Against conditions of employment.....		1			2	3
Sympathetic.....	2		1		2	5
Lockout because of strike.....	1					1
Unclassified.....		1				1
Total.....	29	23	14	5	13	84

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IX.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING 1910, WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE SIX PRECEDING YEARS.

The statistical record of industrial accidents begun by the Department in 1904 was continued during the past year. For a detailed description as to the method in which these statistics are collected and tabulated for the *Labour Gazette*, the reader is referred to the Annual Report of the Department for the year ending March 31, 1909, at page 71.

The Department's record of industrial accidents during the calendar year of 1910 shows that 1,380 fatal and 2,697 serious non-fatal accidents occurred to workmen in Canada arising out of their employment. Compared with the returns for the preceding year, 1909, an increase of 101 is shown in the number of fatal accidents and a decrease of twenty-one in the number of non-fatal accidents. The number of fatal accidents recorded in 1910 is in fact larger than in any previous year since the record of the Department was begun. The year 1907 stands second with a total of 1,353. The record of non-fatal accidents in 1910, however, is lower than those of 1907 and 1909 though higher than those of the other years covered by the Department.

The first two of the statistical tables given below show the number of fatal and non-fatal industrial accidents occurring throughout Canada in 1910, analysed by months.

The next following table contains an analysis of the fatal and non-fatal accidents of 1910 according to industries and groups of trades, with comparative statistics for the six years preceding. From this table it will be seen that the largest number of fatalities occurred in the railway services, and that the largest number of non-fatal accidents occurred in the metal trades. This has been the case in each of the preceding years for which similar statistics are available. In the number of fatal accidents agriculture stood second and mining third, and in the number of non-fatal accidents the railway services stood second and agriculture third. This was also the case in 1909, except that agriculture stood second and the railway services third, under the heading of non-fatal accidents.

The information of greatest practical importance brought out by these statistics is that having to do with the causes of the various accidents, fatal and non-fatal. The entire return has been prepared with the primary object of revealing the circumstances from which danger most frequently occurs to workingmen and in connection with which remedial measures are chiefly desirable. A series of eighteen tables are published herewith in which the several accidents occurring during 1910 and the previous years back to 1904 inclusive are analysed according to their causes under the headings of the several industries and groups of trades. In this way, the reader can see at a glance the causes from which fatal and non-fatal accidents most frequently occur in any particular occupation. It may be noted, for example, that last year thirty-four out of a total of fifty-two fatalities and 156 out of a total of 233 non-fatal accidents in the building trades, were the results of falls; that sixty of the fatal and sixty-one of the non-fatal accidents occurring in mines (the total numbers of which were 180 and 182 respectively) were the result of falling rock, stone, or earth; that twenty-four of thirty-three fatalities in the fishing industry were drownings; that in the railway services 100 of the fatalities and fifty-one of the non-fatal accidents were caused by the victims being run over by trains, while fifty-seven of the non-fatal accidents occurred through the victims falling from trains.

The Department has continued its practice of publishing in connection with the analysis which appears each month in The *Labour Gazette*, a reference under a

special heading to any industrial accident of the preceding month which involved the death of two or more employés. The most disastrous single accident noticed in this way during the past year was the explosion which occurred on Friday, December 9 in mine No. 1 of the Western Canadian Collieries, Limited, situated at Bellevue, Alberta, by which 31 miners lost their lives.

Mention was made in last year's report, of the special investigation conducted under the direction of the Department of Mines into the general question of the supervision of explosives throughout Canada, several disastrous explosions having recently occurred. Following upon this investigation a special report on the proper safeguarding of explosives during the process of manufacture and in store houses was prepared by Captain Desborough, of England, by direction of the Mines Department. The result was the introduction of legislation during the 1910-11 session of the Dominion Parliament designed to lessen the number of accidents occurring from this cause.

DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

The subject of industrial accidents was also discussed in Parliament during the session of 1910-11, particularly in so far as they concern railroad employés. On February 20, Mr. H. H. Miller, Member for South Grey, moved the following resolution:

“That, whereas it is stated that on Canadian railroads last year one train man in every 199 was killed, and one in every thirty-three was injured, in the opinion of this House it is the duty of the government to cause to be made a most thorough investigation as to the facts and conditions, as a result of which some means may be devised for the better protection of railway employés, and of preventing so great a loss of life and so great and frequent accidental injury.”

Mr. Miller closed a statement of some length in support of the resolution with the following suggestions:

“In the first place I think our Railway Act might well be amended after consultation between the Minister of Railways and the Board of Railway Commissioners, so as to give us something like the same machinery for enforcing our laws and regulations as prevails under the legislation of the United States. Notwithstanding that some of the employés oppose this, while others favour it, I believe it would be a step in advance if our Railway Act did contain provision that would limit as the United States law does, the hours of service of trainmen and of telegraph and telephone dispatchers. Then, there is legislation in the United States as to the granting of medals, and the Minister of Railways might deem that worthy of consideration.”

The Minister of Railways and Canals and the Minister of Labour participated in the debate which followed. The Minister of Labour submitted a statement which had been compiled in the Department of Labour variously from the railway statistics of Canada, the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States and of the British Home Office, which show the relative proportion of railway accidents in Canada, the United States and Great Britain respectively.

Statement showing the number of railway employés of all classes for one killed:

	Canada.	United States.	Great Britain
1909.....	650	576
1908.....	499	422
1907.....	478	369	1221

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Statement showing the number of railway employés of all classes for one injured:

	Canada.	United States.	Great Britain.
1909.....	132	20	....
1908.....	91	17	....
1907.....	106	19	29

Statement showing the number of trainmen (engineers, conductors, firemen, baggagemen, brakemen) for one killed:

	Canada.	United States.	Great Britain.
1909.....	172	205	....
1908.....	168	150	....
1907.....	136	125	1,084

Statement showing the number of trainmen (engineers, conductors, firemen, baggagemen) for one injured:—

	Canada..	United States.	Great Britain.
1909.....	28	9	....
1908.....	23	8	....
1907.....	26	8	35

The Minister observed that, summarizing the figures contained in this statement, it would appear that the total number of railway employés killed in Canada in the past three years has been 633, and the total number injured, 3134, making a total of 3,767 fatal and non-fatal accidents in this period; in other words, of the 19,443 trainmen in Canada in 1909, one out of every 172 was killed, and one out of every twenty-eight injured. In 1908, the proportion of killed was one out of every 168, and the proportion of injured, one out of every twenty-three. In 1907, the proportion of killed was one out of every 136, and proportion of injured one out of every twenty-six.

QUESTION OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

As arising naturally out of the debate in the House of Commons, above mentioned, it will be appropriate to include at this point a statement referring to the subject of compensation for industrial accidents which was included in the remarks made by the Minister of Labour on the resolution moved by Mr. H. H. Miller. The Minister remarked that there was a phase of the question of the subject of industrial accidents not mentioned in the resolution before the House to which he would like to direct attention. Reference had been made to the fact that compensation for industrial accidents was only obtained as a rule as the result of civil action. It was worth while considering whether there was not a necessity for remedying this circumstance. The Minister continued:—

“We can say with certainty at this moment that a year hence another 2,000 lives will be swept off the list of workers in Canada, and in another two years there will be 20,000 men whose industrial efficiency will be permanently impaired as a consequence of the callings in which they are engaged. We know that loss of life is incident to a calling itself. If that is so does it not appear that in some way the industry itself should be made to bear what is inevitable to it? Take the case of a railway company with its cars; they allow so much for broken cars or for repairing damage done to cars. I am just throwing out this thought or suggestion because it is a large subject, and it would involve much consideration before anything in the shape of legislation

could be based upon it, but is it not worth considering whether human life is not entitled to the same amount of protection as is afforded to what is part of the rolling stock of the company, and whether in some way the industry could not be made to bear part of the cost of its inevitable loss of life and limb, with the result that those who are left behind, those who belong to the family of the man who may have been killed outright, shall not, in consequence of his death, be put in the position that in order to get some compensation for the loss of his life they must enter upon litigation and add to the distress which they already have? These are the points that I thought I would like to make because I think they are points which are attracting considerable attention among the industrial workers of the country and, having regard for the conservation of human life, for the upbuilding of the strength of the nation as a whole, too much attention cannot be given to a very serious aspect of this very serious question."

The debate on this subject was formally adjourned on motion of the Prime Minister and further action had not been taken before the session was on May 19 adjourned.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, XI, A. R. No. 31

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING 1910.

Trade or Industry.	Number of accidents according to months.												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ¹	Dec.	
Agriculture.....	21	6	13	11	25	30	18	14	22	21	22	24	227
Fishing and hunting.....		1	2	9	2	1	1	.....	1	4	8	4	33
Lumbering.....	11	3	10	17	14	11	8	8	7	8	6	7	110
Mining.....	14	6	9	8	16	22	18	10	11	10	16	40	180
Building trades.....	2	.....	5	.....	3	6	2	5	6	6	12	5	52
Metal trades.....	5	6	6	7	9	8	11	9	5	6	7	10	89
Woodworking trades.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	9
Printing trades.....		1	.....	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Clothing trades.....											1	.....	1
Textile trades.....	1	.....		1	1	.....					1	.....	4
Food and tobacco preparation.....		1	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	2	3	2	17
Leather trades.....	1	.....						1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Railway service.....	24	6	72	18	25	23	25	18	15	20	24	17	287
Navigation.....	1	2	.....	4	11	3	6	9	1	10	12	26	85
General transport.....	1	2	4	3	3	9	10	.....	4	10	3	4	53
Public employés.....		2	.....	4	6	3	.....		5	1	7	2	30
Miscellaneous trades.....	3	3	6	8	10	5	9	5	2	13	6	5	75
Unskilled labour.....	8	2	5	8	9	13	5	6	9	8	13	6	92
Total.....	93	41	135	99	134	1169	117	87	92	119	142	152	1,380

¹ In this total is included the thirty-two deaths which occurred in the destruction of the *Herald* building in Montreal on June 13, 1910.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, XI, A. R. No. 32.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING 1910.

Trade or Industry.	Number of accidents according to months.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Agriculture.....	21	20	27	18	29	28	30	19	35	37	35	15	314
Fishing and hunting.....	2										1		3
Lumbering.....	7	11	18	11	14	10	3	8	7	9	6	12	116
Mining.....	9	18	28	10	11	15	9	11	15	19	23	14	182
Building trades.....	9	11	24	7	20	16	28	16	30	31	24	17	233
Metal trades.....	35	37	61	52	32	54	43	36	30	54	38	41	513
Woodworking trades.....	6	10	11	28	19	11	14	6	6	25	16	8	160
Printing trades.....		2	5	2	1	16	4	1	2	1	2	1	37
Clothing trades.....	2	1	2		2	6	2		1		3		19
Textile trades.....	4	3	3	4	2	1	3	1		4	2	3	30
Food and tobacco preparation.	9	6	6	6	4	7	9	2	2	5	8	7	71
Leather trades.....	4	4			1		1			1			11
Railway service.....	29	31	33	40	39	19	26	21	13	26	26	29	332
Navigation.....		3		4	13	9	10	4	5	6	6	3	63
General transport.....	19	7	13	8	18	19	13	11	13	18	20	19	178
Public employes.....	4	11	6	30	19	6	2	7	9	12	20	8	134
Miscellaneous trades.....	17	11	7	11	10	12	21	10	6	9	14	7	135
Unskilled labour.....	7	10	15	15	9	20	20	9	7	18	23	13	166
Total.....	184	196	259	246	243	249	238	162	181	275	267	197	2,697

¹ This total includes the injuries received in the Montreal *Herald* disaster on June 13, 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, XI, A. R., No. 33.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF FATAL AND NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA BY TRADES DURING THE YEARS 1904 TO 1910 INCLUSIVE.

Trades.	1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		Total	
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
Agriculture....	103	121	132	291	176	262	209	295	223	291	256	374	227	314	1,326	1,948
Fishing and hunting.....	16	1	13	1	15	3	17	4	37	1	34	7	33	3	165	20
Lumbering....	69	120	75	155	119	156	129	138	113	115	130	181	110	116	745	981
Mining.....	103	117	70	135	119	174	181	226	148	187	160	147	180	182	961	1,168
Building trades	43	140	46	131	59	272	33	211	46	219	38	245	52	233	317	1,451
Metal trades...	74	393	56	434	69	562	154	570	63	364	77	482	89	513	582	3,318
Woodworking trades.....	12	154	8	150	4	133	8	138	7	116	11	158	9	160	59	1,009
Printing trades ...		9	1	19		17	1	23		12		35	33	37	35	152
Clothing trades	3	21	2	36	2	19	1	24	1	16	1	16	1	19	11	151
Textile trades..	3	23	2	30	3	46	3	41	2	37	3	35	4	30	20	242
Food and tobacco preparation.....	6	55	9	76	20	79	18	73	14	63	9	86	17	71	93	503
Leather trades.	2	4	6	7	3	13		3	3	5	2	9	3	11	19	52
Railway service	272	168	140	238	252	340	342	337	326	316	283	293	287	332	1,902	2,024
Navigation ¹ ...			128	117	117	61	100	74	84	62	95	91	85	63	609	468
General transport.....	113	168	140	234	45	178	55	193	54	132	50	193	53	178	510	1,276
Civic employes ² ...			7	5	5	66	6	80	19	55	22	91	30	134	89	431
Miscellaneous trades.....	41	178	71	159	56	222	62	168	61	156	54	152	75	135	420	1,170
Unskilled labour.....	30	119	57	143	43	142	34	154	71	130	66	123	92	166	393	977
Total.....	890	1,791	963	2,361	1,107	2,745	1,353	2,752	1,272	2,277	1,291	2,718	1,380	2,697	8,256	17,341

¹ Included with General Transport in 1904.

² Only constituted in a distinct group in 1905.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, XI. A. R., No. 34.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEARS 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 AND 1909
AGRICULTURE.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.							Injured.						
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Struck and run over by trains.....	26	19	23	33	24	18	4	7	10	7	13	8	7	1
Injured by live stock...	18	18	29	19	29	24	16	19	41	45	44	53	47	54
Falling from vehicles...	14	27	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	54	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Run over by vehicles..	3	21	4	10	15	39	46	6	23	2	6	11	15	12
Injured by machines and tools.....	8	14	16	14	17	10	20	18	43	78	61	40	60	54
Falling from haylofts, barns, stacks, &c.....	5	13	27	24	21	33	30	10	22	62	73	51	93	81
Injured when raising barns.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricity.....	7	3	18	7	13	8	12	.....	.....	2	3	6	3	2
Exposure and cold.....	4	.....	6	7	7	15	11	.....	2	2	4	6	4	2
Struck by falling trees..	1	8	7	25	.....	.....	.....	3	11	18	21	.....	.....	.....
Injured when sawing and chopping wood...	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by cave-in of pits, &c.....	2	5	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	40	.....	1
Injured when blasting..	1	.....	5	8	9	2	1	3	3	10	18	13	10	3
Blood poisoning	9	.....	3	2	1	1	.....	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns and scalds.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Drowned.....	.....	.....	8	13	15	22	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Injured in runaways....	.....	.....	.....	28	36	31	28	.....	.....	.....	28	39	55	34
Struck by wagon pole..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Explosion of traction engine.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smothered in snow slide	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by other falling material.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	23	28	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	40	34
Injured by tools.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	6	17	22	14
Stung by bees.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sunstroke.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Accidentally shot.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Struck by flying objects.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	21
Collisions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1
Unclassified.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asphyxiated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fire arms.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Heart failure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blood poisoning.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	103	132	159	209	223	256	227	121	241	236	295	291	374	314

FISHING AND HUNTING.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.							Injured.						
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Drowned.....	16	13	15	16	33	31	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caught in bear trap....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attacked by moose.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by falls.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Contact with ice hook..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by exposure, cold, etc.....	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Explosion of gasoline....	3	7	2
Fire arms.....	3
Falling material.....	1
Total.....	16	13	15	17	37	34	33	1	1	3	4	1	7	3

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LUMBERING AND SAWMILLING.

Causes of accidents.	Killed.							Injured.						
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1904	1905	1.06	1907	1908	1909	1910
Struck by falling trees..	17	14	25	20	26	.....	.....	3	15	15	9	11	.....	.....
Struck by logs.....	4	4	9	11	.....	.....	.....	6	13	7	10	.....	.....	.....
Injured by dynamite explosion.....	1	2	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	6	.....	.....
Drowned.....	22	13	30	44	39	51	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frozen.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Falling of logs.....	1	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	8	.....	.....	.....
Run over by railway cars	3	2	3	4	1	7	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	13	.....
Struck by wood flying from saws, &c.....	5	8	7	12	2	5	10	..4	17	9	2	3	.....	12
Struck by falling lumber, &c.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	32	.....	5	8	8	.....	.....	42	.....
Struck by axes when chopping trees.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	15	9	4	.....	.....	.....
Injured by machines and engines.....	3	8	26	18	21	22	20	36	33	88	79	48	78	45
Injured by explosions..	6	10	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	8	.....	.....	.....	10	6
Injured by saws.....	4	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	34	15	.....	1	8	.....	.....
Injured by bursting of an emery wheel.....	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crushed between cars...	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by bursting of refuse machine.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overwhelmed in mud slides, &c.....	1	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunshot wounds.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falls, general.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	12	11
Run over by dump cart	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killed by a bear.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling material.....	.....	.....	.....	7	12	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	18	29	.....	32
Electricity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....
Unclassified.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Runaways.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Being run over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Exposure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1
Live stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Tools.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	9
Total.....	69	75	119	129	113	130	110	120	155	156	138	115	181	116

CLOTHING TRADES.

Injured by elevators and hoists.....	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4	6	4	1	1	.....	.....
Kicked by a horse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Injured by machinery, belting, &c.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	8	21	11	18	13	10	12
Injured by mangles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by presses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Injured by falling.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	4
Injured by falling material.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	2	.....
Explosions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mistaken use of nitrate of potash.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Unclassified.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by tools.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Electricity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	21	36	19	24	16	16	19

MINING.

Cause of accidents.	Killed.							Injured.						
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Explosions in mines....	33	15	20	53	48	34	33	11	39	42	67	62	17	4
Falling down mine shafts and chutes.....	8	5	8	3	22	.....	.....	3	8	9	1	13	.....	.....
Struck by cars, trips, &c.	8	2	13	25	24	20	26	3	8	9	1	13	.....	43
Struck by falling stone and earth, &c.....	14	19	16	10	32	37	60	18	26	9	5	59	45	61
Struck by falling coal...	11	16	32	11	.....	.....	.....	12	18	57	20	.....	.....	.....
Crushed between cars, car and mine wall, box and pit props, &c....	1	3	7	4	.....	2	.....	10	10	16	17	.....	2	.....
Machinery, belting, &c...	2	2	7	8	4	3	3	.....	12	14	15	5	9	10
Falling from scaffolds and trestles.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling in various ways not specified.....	5	1	.....	11	.....	22	11	6	.....	.....	6	.....	20	23
Run over by cars.....	1	2	4	3	4	.....	10	2	4	1	2	12	.....	3
Struck by falling wood, &c.....	.....	2	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	60	.....	.....	.....
Crushed by cave-in.,...	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffocated by gas, &c...	6	.....	.....	2	7	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3
Drowned.....	.....	.....	2	16	6	8	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Struck by snow slides...	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kicked by a mule.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Injured by explosives...	3	1	1	.....	.....	31	18	13	5	.....	1	.....	13	19
Injured by electric shock	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Injured by exposure....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Caught in a "bump"...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by live stock...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2
Injured by molten metal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Injured by passing ob- jects.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Flying material.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9
Total.....	103	70	119	181	148	160	180	117	135	167	226	187	147	182

TEXTILE TRADES.

Injured by machinery, belting, etc.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	41	29	34	24	21
Injured by a loom.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by a picker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by a shuttle....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by a spindle....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by an elevator..	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling from a building, &c.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	2	5	3
Collapse of a building...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by drawing frame.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Run over by train.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ignition of cotton, &c..	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
Falling material.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	8	1	5	.....
Blood poisoning.....	1
Flying material.....	1	2
Unclassified.....	1	2	2
Total.....	3	2	3	3	2	3	4	23	30	46	41	37	35	30

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BUILDING TRADES.

Causes of accidents.	Killed.							Injured.						
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Falling from buildings..	13	9	4	5	13	.....	.....	23	48	30	17	39	.....	.....
Falling from scaffolds,&c	5	20	8	2	10	.....	.....	38	78	45	26	98	20	.....
Falling through a floor..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collapse of building and wall.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling from a ladder....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling in various ways not specified.....	1	3	25	18	7	31	34	12	1	109	102	21	161	156
Railway accidents.....	4	4	3	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Struck by falling stones and bricks.....	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	21	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Struck by falling timber	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	15	13	3	.....	.....	.....
Struck by derricks.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	5	3	.....	.....	.....
Struck by falling metal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Struck by falling window sash.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Struck by other falling material.....	2	.....	2	1	3	1	11	2	3	20	26	28	29	51
Injured by elevators and hoists.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	4	.....	3
Injured by electric shock	3	2	.....	.....	5	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Injured by tools.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	11	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Drowned.....	2	1	6	.....	3	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	17	20	5	17	4
Burns or scalds.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by explosion....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	7	16	7	11
Asphyxiated by gas.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....
Sunstroke or struck by lightning.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....
Injured by wood projected from saw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	4
Died from lockjaw.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blood poisoning.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Boiling tar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Runaway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Exposure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	43	46	59	33	46	38	52	138	201	262	211	219	245	233

PRINTING TRADES.

Crushed in presses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	17	20	.....	.....	.....
Crushed in printing machines.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	12	26	20
Struck by falling mould, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Hot metal and other material.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Injured by knives.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elevator accidents.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Explosion of magnesium powder.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Run over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	9	19	17	23	11	35	22

METAL TRADES.

Causes of accidents.	Killed.							Injured.						
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Injured by machinery, belting, &c.....	12	7	8	15	7	13	16	108	147	251	201	131	171	175
Injured by tools.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7	7	6	10	3	3
Struck by falling material.....	9	5	7	21	6	12	11	92	63	94	129	82	106	120
Injured by hot or molten metal.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	55	40	52	31	.....	50	30
Injured by electric shock	5	11	14	16	.....	21	22	11	13	8	10	34	15	34
Injured by elevators and hoists.....	4	1	1	6	3	1	3	14	6	6	15	4	4	6
Falling from scaffold, &c	9	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	22	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collapse of scaffolding..	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling from buildings..	4	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	102	.....	.....	.....
Falling from bridges....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling from poles.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling in various ways not specified.....	4	2	2	.....	17	12	13	22	14	40	.....	46	66	64
Injured by derricks and cranes.....	1	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4	9	1	2	1	2	.....
Bursting of wheels.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by boiler explosions.....	2	3	2	.....	4	.....	.....	14	5	7	.....	3	.....	.....
Struck by falling wood, poles, &c.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	33	16	.....	.....	.....
Injured by saws.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by shears.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by drop hammers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by trip hammers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Overcome by gas.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Scalded by water, steam, &c.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	3	.....	.....	2	3
Injured by electricity...	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	18	.....	.....
Injured by explosions of gas, powder, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	6	4	6	4	44	15	31	29
Crushed by presses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	26	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crushed by cars.....	.....	3	1	5	3	.....	.....	2	5	.....	7	13	.....	.....
Struck by flying material	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	26	42
Struck by lever.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Struck by hook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crushed between girders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crushed in other way..s	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Injured by chains.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cut by a die.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Run over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Drowned.....	2	2	9	3	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Injured when grinding...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by lathes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Injured by live stock...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....
Sunstroke while repairing boilers.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunshot wounds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Dropped dead while shoeing horse.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway accident.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	3	.....
Collapse of bridge at Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified.....	1	2	35	1
Foot pierced by nail.....	1
Total.....	74	56	68	154	63	77	89	490	424	562	570	364	482	513

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WOODWORKING TRADES.

Causes of accidents.	Killed.							Injured.						
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Injured by machinery, belting, &c.....	3	3	2	5	3	6	2	46	28	118	123	88	112	120
Injured by saws.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	45	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Struck by flying material	3	1	1	.....	2	1	5	7	6	3	8	12	19	17
Scalded by boiling water	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Injured by elevators and hoists.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	1	1	5	4
Injured by shapers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by planers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by jointers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by knives.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by other tools....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Injured by cutters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by sanding disc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by presses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Struck by falling material	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	3	2	5	10	12	10
Injured by spindle carver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling from vehicle....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Falling and jumping from a building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling in ways not specified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	6	4	1	4	5	5
Railway accidents.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Explosion of boilers &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	1
Poisoned in error.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	12	8	4	8	7	11	9	154	140	133	138	116	158	160

NAVIGATION. ¹

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.						Injured.					
	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Drowning.....	101	92	62	46	62	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by falling material.....	.....	3	5	3	8	4	20	24	19	22	11	18
Caught in hawser.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling into hold, &c.....	8	9	17	18	16	9	20	18	30	23	26	18
Explosion of gas, &c.....	8	1	1	8	1	2	14	5	12	6	19	5
Struck by engine.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Struck by merchandise.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Struck by derricks, cranes, &c.....	4	.....	6	.....	1	.....	14	.....	1	2	.....	6
Injured by fire on vessel.....	1	1	5	3	.....	.....	11	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Frozen to death.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electric shock.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by machinery.....	.....	2	1	2	1	4	.....	1	6	5	6	10
Crushed between wharf and vessel...	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Discharge of firearms.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flying material.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	3
Exposure.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....
Injured by railways.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by vehicles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Sunstroke.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Asphyxiation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Burns or scalds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Live stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Unclassified.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	128	117	100	84	95	85	85	61	74	62	91	63

¹ This group was included with general transport in 1904.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES.¹

Causes of Accidents.	Killed						Injured.					
	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Injured by falls on way to fire, at fires, &c.....	4	1	2	4	4	5	53	43	29	22	27	37
Injured by falling material.....	2		1	6	4	3	10	6	27	12	28	42
Injured by collision.....							3	5	6		12	10
Injured while arresting prisoners.....				2		3	5	7	1	4		4
Injured while lifting a tile.....	1	1										1
Injured in an elevator.....							1	2				
Struck by engine.....		2						1	2	2		
Asphyxiated.....		1		3				1		4	11	2
Explosion of gas, etc.....			1	2	2			1	10	2		23
Run over by vehicles.....				1		1			2	5		7
Injured by live stock.....									2	2	1	2
Injured by tools.....									1			
Drowned.....			1			10						
Electric shock.....			1	1		1						1
Machinery.....										2	1	1
Flying material.....											1	4
Firearms.....					1	6					4	
Runaways.....						1					6	
Blood poisoning.....					1							
Total.....	7	5	6	19	12	30	72	66	80	55	91	134

¹ This group was constituted a distinct unit in 1905.

RAILWAY SERVICE.

Cause of accidents.	Killed.							Injured.						
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Struck by engines, &c..	53	37	27	42	15	1		35	27	44	16	16	3	5
In collisions.....	33	25	45	37	33	31	18	77	43	54	39	51	35	50
Derailing of engines, &c.	18	16	12	30	25	42	24	24	33	29	18	42	56	40
When coupling.....	12	20						24	35					
Falling from trains and cars.....	22	6	14	17	15	26	17	49	31	53	52	47	59	57
Falling from train and run over.....	26	39						3	16					
Foot catching in frogs, &c., and run over....	5	3						5	6					
Run over by trains, &c..	47	23	62	106	95	93	100	23	10	33	44	33	30	51
Injured by explosions...	3	3	5	2	4	3	4	5	12	4	2	13	17	8
Injured by blasting, dynamite, etc.....	20		43	51	76	26	20	12	9	41	49	28	5	5
Crushed between cars, engines, &c.....	10	20	21	33	16	14	21	16	28	30	58	28	26	48
Crushed in round-houses and shops.....	2							5	3					
Striking objects when on moving trains and cars	1	4	5	2	6	5		2	23	3	5	4	4	8
Injured by falling snow and rocks, etc.....	4		6	11	19		71		3	18	46	33		37
Injured by electric shock	2					2	1		1					
Struck by falling material.....	1					24		8	10				31	
Struck by falling metal.		6						5	16		1			
Falling in other ways...	4	2						15	4					
Injured by tools.....								3	3	4	3			
Injured by machinery, belting, &c.....		1	1		6	5			9	10	4	16	12	12
Injured by an elevator..		2						1						
Drowned.....			4	8	9	8	5							
Asphyxiated by gasoline fire.....			2		3									
Struck by lightning.....			4		1							1	1	
Lost on prairie, frozen, &c.....			1			1	1							2
Burned to death.....				2	1									
Sunstroke.....				1	1	1								
Injured by flying material.....							2					4	2	6
Blood poisoning.....					1	1								
Unclassified.....	10	8						30	9					
Burned and scalded.....							3						11	2
Assaulted by tramps,&c													1	1
Total.....	273	215	252	312	326	283	287	342	331	323	337	316	293	332

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GENERAL TRANSPORT.

Cause of accidents.	Killed.							Injured.						
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1904	1905	1.06	1907	1908	1909	1910
Drowned.....	33	69	4	9	1	2					64		3	
Falling on board ship,..	6	9						14	22					
Falling from vehicles...	50	6	8		3			59	52	20		8	1	
Falling from vehicles and run over.....	1	6	4	11	7	4			10	16	11	8	9	
Falling from scaffolding.			2					1	2					
Falling from a building.	1													
Falling in various ways not specified.....	2				11	13	11	7		56		49	76	62
Crushed.....	2	3					2	4	4					1
Injured by elevators and hoists.....	6	3	1					6	4		6			
Injured by blastings and explosions.....	3								1		1			
Struck by trains.....	4	5	5	2	4			3		8	10	1		6
Run over by trains and cars, &c.....	3	3	2	2		3	16	3	5		9			8
Run over by vehicles...	1	1						6	2					3
Collisions with street car		3			4			6	24			13		
Struck by timber, wood, &c.....	4		1	2				10	22		3			
Struck by wagon loads..	3	1						4	2					
Struck by buckets.....	3				1			1				2		
Injured by machinery, belting, &c.....	4	3		2		1	1	5	10	7	14		7	4
Struck by freight.....	2		2	3				5	10	7	14			
Struck by falling coal...	2							1	1					
Crushed between cars and vehicles.....	2					1			1				8	
Injured by falling earth, &c., in cave in.....	3		1	3	8			1	1	6		13		
Derailing of a train.....	1								1					
Injured by live stock...	5	3	2	8	5	4	4	8	15	20	13	17	14	13
Exposure.....	1	1	1			1	1		2					2
Crushed between cars and shed, &c.....	1			3					3		13			
Struck by lightning.....								1						
Struck by falling metal.								3	2	19				
Struck by vehicles.....								3	2		6			
Scalded.....							1	2						1
Caught by hawsers and anchor chains.....								3	1					
Burned in fire on a ship		3	1		1			2	11			4		
Struck by a pulley.....								2						
Falling material.....		1				6	4			6			17	13
Collisions.....			12	5		7	7	1		13	13	28	39	42
Runaways.....				4	9	7	5				11	16	21	18
Electric shock.....				1			1				2	1	3	4
Flying material.....						1							3	1
Burns or scalds.....													1	
Unclassified.....		20						10	20					
Total.....	103	140	45	55	54	50	53	168	234	178	193	135	193	178

LEATHER TRADES.

Injured by machinery, belting, &c.....	1	4	2		1			1	6	11	2	4	4	9
Burns or scalds.....		2					1							
Falling.....			1			1	1		1	2	1		2	1
Unclassified.....	1							3						
Injured by elevator.....					2							1		
Injured by boiling tallow														
Tools.....													2	
Falling material.....													1	1
Blood poisoning.....						1								
Run over.....							1							
Total.....	2	6	3		3	2	3	4	7	13	3	5	9	1

FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION.

Causes of accidents.	Killed.							Injured.						
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Injured by machinery, belting, &c.....	1	.....	5	3	2	4	2	12	23	27	22	23	35	28
Falling from vehicles....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	10	2	2	5	.....	.....
Falling from a ladder....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling in various ways not specified.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8	9	6	14	17	6	16	14
Injured by bursting bottles.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Run over.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Injured by elevators....	1	1	3	3	.....	1	4	6	2	3	9	6	8
Scalded by hot water....	1	3	4	10	.....	4	6	4
Injured by falling of tree.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by live stock....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	2	4	.....	1
Crushed by goods in workshop, &c.....	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Injured by a knife or tool.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	7	2	4	.....	2
Injured by a dough mixer.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Explosion of gas, &c....	2	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	9	7	12	3	2	8
Drowned.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Smothered in grain bin....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electric shock.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1
Dropped dead while fighting fire.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway accident.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Falling material.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	12	3	8	3
Runaways.....	2	2
Exposure.....	1	.....
Collisions.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Unclassified.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6	9	20	18	14	9	17	55	76	79	74	63	86	7

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Cause of accidents.	Killed.							Injured.						
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Falling from buildings..	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Falling from scaffolding.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Struck by falling wood....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	13	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling from vehicles....	.....	1	.....	1	8	5	.....	3	1	25	2	4	.....	4
Falling in other ways....	2	4	5	7	12	4	6	7	21	.....	22	12	32	39
Struck by falling stones, bricks, &c.....	5	7	1	14	11	7	29	13	35	50	82	59	53	67
Injured by elevators and hoists.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	5	8	4	1	2	2
Injured by cavings-in of earth.....	4	5	7	4	7	.....	.....	5	10	3	2	3	.....	.....
Injured by derricks and cranes.....	1	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drowned.....	1	1	7	.....	.....	4	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Blasting, explosions of dynamite, &c.....	2	7	1	1	9	4	.....	15	10	7	5	20	14	13
Injured by machinery, belting, &c.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	1	4	3	12	13	17	13	5	5
Struck by falling metal.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collapse of part of building.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway accidents.....	.....	16	10	4	8	.....	.....	.....	15	5	11	9	4	1
Run over.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	44	.....	.....	2	6	.....	4	18
Injured by exposure....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by tools.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	4	6	2
Injured by live stock....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	2	1
Asphyxiated by gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8
Injured by electric shock.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Struck by flying objects.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5
Smothered in grain bin....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blood poisoning.....	1	2
Unclassified.....	10	6	29	2
Total.....	30	57	43	34	71	64	92	119	143	142	154	130	123	166

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MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

Cause of Accidents.	Killed.							Injured.						
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Blasting, explosions of dynamite, &c.....	7	5	2	11	11	14	11	2	18	19	30	18	39	14
Other explosions.....	3	5	2	.....	9	7	6	2	9	22	.....	16	31	22
Boiler explosions.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.....	4	20	7	5	6	4	8	26	48	75	48	31	36	27
Railway accidents.....	4	3	6	3	.....	.....	2	8	8	4	2	14	4	3
Falling from vehicles...	1	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	4	13	5	9	.....	.....	.....
Falling from buildings..	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	17	5	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Collapse of buildings....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling from scaffolding. ....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling in various ways not specified.....	4	7	1	4	10	5	13	13	15	56	21	31	13	26
Poisonous fumes.....	3	1	9	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured in various ways at fires.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	27	3	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Struck by falling wood..	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drowned.....	3	16	7	8	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Injured by live stock...	2	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	5	5	5	4	.....	1	4
Elevator accidents.....	.....	4	5	2	1	5	4	9	1	4	6	17	7	14
Injured by cave in of earth.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by electricity...	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Injured by exposure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Suffocated in a fire.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heart failure.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharge of firearms....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1
Burned to death.....	.....	.....	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Struck by falling material.....	.....	.....	2	9	2	.....	4	.....	.....	27	30	18	.....	6
Ruptured artery in struggle with patient. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Runaways.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	3
Smothered in cement....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Asphyxiated by gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injured by tools.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Exposure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Burns and scalds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Flying material.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Run over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Assaulted by prisoner....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Unclassified.....	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	41	71	56	62	61	54	75	178	159	226	168	156	152	135

X.—RE-ORGANIZATION AND ENLARGEMENT OF THE STATISTICS BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR—OUTLINE OF THE FIELD COVERED BY THE BRANCH.

With the beginning, on April 1, 1911, of the fiscal year 1911-12, a re-organization and enlargement of the Department of Labour went into effect in connection with the work of preparing and editing the *Labour Gazette*, the monthly journal of the Department, and with the general work of the Department in the field of Labour Statistics. Inasmuch as the arrangements looking to this end were completed during the fiscal year 1910-11 a reference thereto may fittingly appear in the present report. The work in this field has been increasing steadily for some time past, until a point has been reached where further progress is possible only on an enlarged and thoroughly comprehensive basis. Especially is this true of the statistical work of the Department as applied to the very important subjects of wages and cost of living. It has been decided to deal with these and other questions of kindred interest in future in full detail and in accordance with the best models of other countries.

With this end in view, a branch has been organized in the Department with the title of "The Labour Statistics Branch," to have general oversight of the preparation of the *Labour Gazette*, and to conduct the additional statistical investigations which it is now proposed to undertake, the branch being placed in charge of Mr. R. H. Coats, B.A.

The present would accordingly appear to be an opportune time to review briefly this division of the work of the Department, and to outline in general terms the character of the work which the branch as thus enlarged and reorganized is designed to carry out.

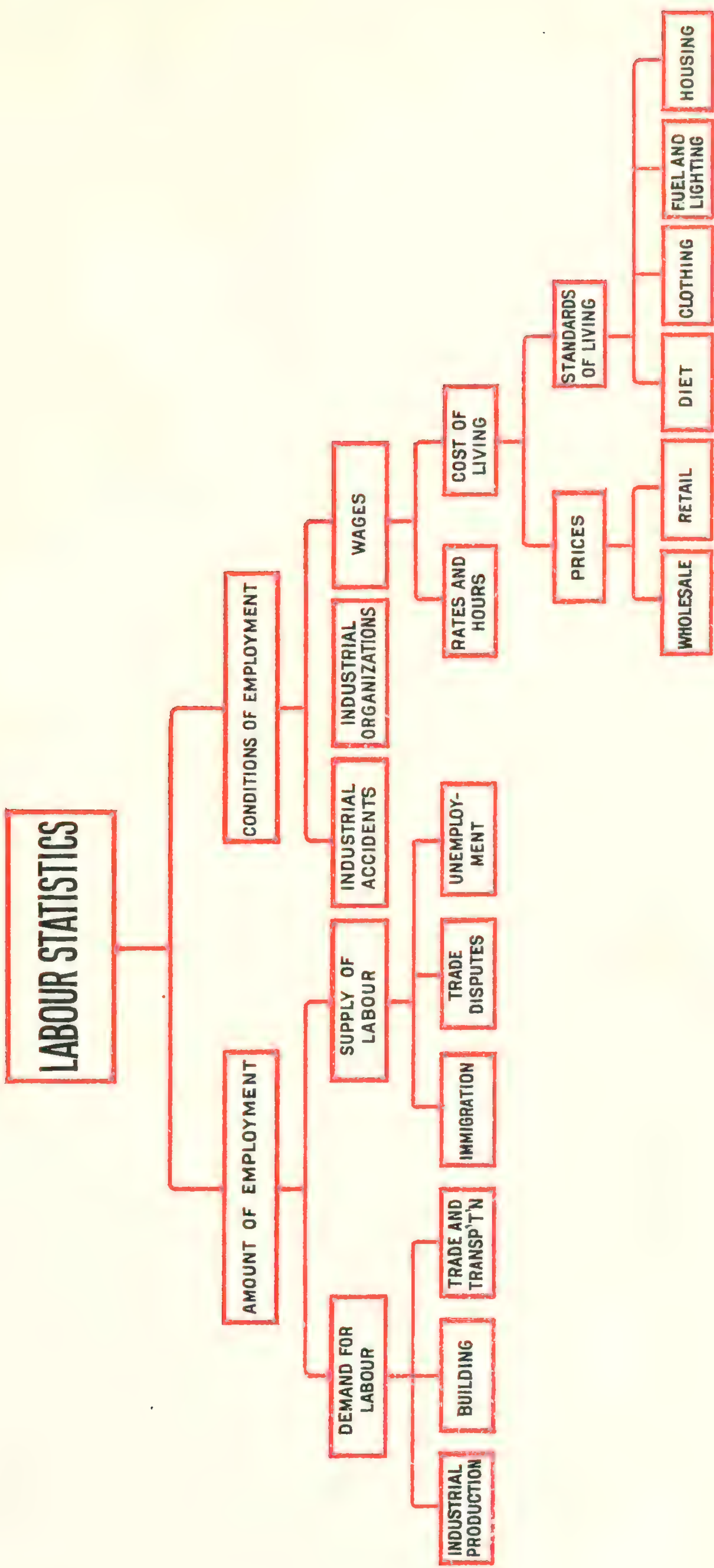
THE FIELD OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

Briefly it is the main purpose of the Branch to cover for the Dominion of Canada the various subjects usually included in the term "Labour Statistics." Practically the entire work of the Department, consisting of periodical reviews of conditions affecting industry and labour, will be carried on under the direction of the Branch. The term "labour statistics" in this connection is to be understood in a broad sense as including information in literary as well as in statistical form. Needless to add, it is not to be assumed that the information thus supplied is of interest to "labour" alone. Nearly all of it concerns employers no less than employés and is applicable more or less directly in various walks of life.

Possibly the clearest method of illustrating a many-sided subject of this nature is by means of a diagram. The accompanying cut represents an attempt to map out in a logical way the main features of the work which it is proposed the Branch should deal with. Though the diagram is limited, for economy of space, to the subjects capable of statistical treatment, it may be regarded as fairly illustrative of the work of the Branch as a whole, inasmuch as the many literary features and special articles appearing in the *Labour Gazette* lend themselves to similar classification. A brief explanation of the field illustrated by the diagram, and of the methods which will be followed by the Department in covering it, follows.

BROAD DIVISION OF THE FIELD

The general field of labour statistics, as mapped out by the Branch, has been divided in the first instance into two parts, namely, (1) statistics relative to the amount of employment, and, (2) statistics relative to the nature and condition of



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employment. This is on the principle that the first concern of one having to earn his living is usually the securing of employment, while his second concern is with the nature of the employment which he has chosen or secured and the various conditions arising out of that employment and its accompanying circumstances.

AMOUNT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Information as to the amount of employment at any particular place must take cognizance of two factors, namely, (a) the demand for labour, and, (b) the supply of labour. To deal with these in a descriptive and statistical way, as it may be stated, the purpose of a considerable portion of the *Labour Gazette*.

The opening article in each issue, including the "General Summary" and reports of local correspondents, represents an attempt to indicate as clearly as possible the general condition of the labour market in the several cities of Canada and for the Dominion as a whole. Various supplementary special articles are also published from time to time on current events of more than usual bearing on the activity of labour, such as unusual weather conditions, industrial disturbances of special importance, etc.

Statistically considered, the demand for labour may be illustrated under four main headings, namely:

(1). Statistics of industrial production, including statistics of crop yields, fishery catches, lumber cuts, mining outputs, manufacturing production, &c.; &c.

(2). Statistics of construction, including railway construction, civic improvement work, and building.

(3). Statistics of transportation, such as canal and harbour returns, railway earnings, &c., &c.

(4). Statistics of trade, foreign and domestic.

The supply of labour is likewise illustrated by the above, and by

(1). Statistics of immigration.

(2). Statistics of trade disputes.

(3). Statistics of unemployment generally.

On all the above points a continuous record is maintained in the *Labour Gazette*. In some cases the statistics are prepared in the Department and are not obtainable from any other source. Such are the monthly and annual reviews of trade disputes, and the annual review of building operations throughout Canada. In other cases, care is taken to secure and summarize the more important current industrial trade statistics prepared elsewhere as pertaining to this phase of the general subject. In this way a monthly review of the immigration movement based on returns received from the Department of the Interior, Canada, is published; a monthly summary of Canadian trade, based on statistics received from the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada; a monthly review of current progress in the agricultural, fishing, lumbering, mining and manufacturing industries, &c., &c.

NATURE AND CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT.

Coming back to the second division of the subject, namely, statistics relative to the nature and condition of employment, a wide field is opened. Several of the standing literary features of the *Labour Gazette*, such as the monthly record of legal decisions affecting labour, the monthly reviews of important reports of Departments and Bureaus received at the Department, may be regarded as falling under this heading. To this may be added, perhaps, the continuous record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the reviews of current labour legislation, Dominion and Provincial, published annually in the *Gazette*. Moreover, every issue of the *Labour Gazette* contains special articles designed to illustrate

the condition of labour in one branch or another of its activities. The diagram, however, inasmuch as it covers only subjects which have been treated statistically shows only three main subdivisions, namely;

(1). Statistics of industrial accidents, which show the relatively hazardous nature of different occupations.

(2). Statistics of labour organizations and employers' associations, designed to show the extent to which different branches and localities are organized.

(3). Statistics of wages.

Statistics of industrial accidents are published monthly in the *Labour Gazette*, while a record of the formation and dissolution of employers' and employés' associations is kept in the Department and an annual review thereof published in the *Labour Gazette*.

The last mentioned division of this branch of the subject, namely, wages, is with its corollary, cost of living, so important as to warrant special care in defining the method in which it is treated by the Department, especially as it is under the general heading of wages that most of the new statistical work, which it is proposed to add to the Branch, will be undertaken.

WAGES.

To cover the subject of wages adequately two classes of statistics are necessary: (1) Statistics of actual rates of wages and hours of labour; and, (2) statistics of cost of living; the latter being necessary for the interpretation of the former, that is, for arriving at real as distinguished from nominal wages.

In the treatment of nominal wages much valuable work has already been done by the Department. Several investigations into current wages and hours in a large number of trades and localities have been conducted, and the results published in the *Labour Gazette*. For seven years past, also, a statistical record has been maintained in the *Labour Gazette* of all changes in wages and hours of which information was received at the Department. A large number of industrial agreements including schedules of wages have also been printed in the *Gazette*, while much light is thrown on the subject of wages in the construction trades by the publication from month to month of various fair wages schedules, prepared by the Department and inserted in Government contracts.

In addition to the above it is now the intention of the Department to carry out a comprehensive investigation from year to year into the course of wages in the most important occupations throughout Canada. This will considerably increase the efficiency of the records now maintained, and will place the whole matter of the Department's treatment of this subject on a systematized and final basis. By way of preliminary to this step, an investigation, on a sufficiently wide basis both as to trades and localities, will be carried out into the course of wages in Canada during the past twenty years. In this way it is expected to show in a thoroughly representative manner by the employment of the method of index numbers, what the leading tendencies in the wages movement in Canada have been since 1890. The investigation, as planned, will as already stated, lend itself to being carried forward from year to year into the future, and the Department will in this way be able to throw a much needed light on current tendencies in the movement of wages.

COST OF LIVING.

To the question: how to deal statistically with "cost of living," the answer is in the first place, by means of prices.

Prices are, of course, wholesale and retail. These are quite different phenomena to the economist and statistician. The former may be said to reflect the com-

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mercial and the latter the domestic life of the community. Retail prices, as representing the final cost of commodities to the consumer, are more directly valuable to the student of cost of living. Moreover, they have this advantage, that a comparatively small list of articles, say, thirty, suffices to represent four-fifths of the expenditures of the average family. Notwithstanding this fact, however, they are very difficult to handle owing to the necessity of obtaining quotations over a wide area, local conditions having a strong influence on the prices fixed by the ultimate middleman. Wholesale price quotations, on the other hand, are fixed usually at one centre. In employing them, however, a much larger list of articles must be covered than in the case of retail. For example, the single item of rent in a family budget covers the hundreds of articles in a wholesale prices list which enter into the construction of a dwelling. Again, wholesale and retail prices differ in the extent to which they are affected by passing influences. Wholesale prices are very sensitive; retail prices are comparatively stable. Inasmuch, however, as retail prices follow wholesale in the long run, the latter are valuable as reflecting cost of living. Wholesale prices are also valuable as reflecting industrial and trade activity and as throwing additional light on the amount of employment available, which as already pointed out, it is the special province of the first main division of the diagram to cover.

1 It is the design of the Department to deal both with wholesale and retail prices in the new statistical Branch. The Department has already completed the primary work of investigation in the field of wholesale prices, the results having been published in a special report on the subject, issued in 1910. In this report the course of prices from 1890-1909 inclusive, for two hundred and thirty articles was traced, the employment of index numbers enabling the relative fluctuations and changes in the general prices level to be measured with accuracy. It is the intention of the Department to maintain this record from month to month into the future as a most useful barometer both of tendencies in the cost of living and of current trade activity, with a detailed review at the end of each calendar year. The annual review for 1910 was at the end of the fiscal year in the press. In the matter of retail prices, a beginning has been made by the Department, by the selection of a suitable list of commodities entering largely into domestic consumption and the obtaining of reliable monthly quotations for the articles included in this list of all cities of 10,000 population and upward throughout the Dominion. These are published in a table which appears each month in the *Labour Gazette*, the Department for the time being confining its efforts to the securing of trustworthy current quotations on a basis suitable for comparison. It is the intention ultimately to carry this record backward to 1890, and in this way, by the same methods that were employed in the investigation into wholesale prices, to present a parallel record for retail prices throughout the Dominion. The same method of analysis will also be applied to the forward record of retail prices, and the Department will thus be able to throw some valuable light on the important problems associated with the fixing of prices in Canada. Especially interesting this should prove in connection with the statistical review of wages to which reference has been made above.

Prices, however, by no means exhaust the subject of cost of living. The phrase "cost of living" itself contains two ideas, "cost" and "living." Standards and conditions of living differ as between individual and individual, as between class and class, and as between locality and locality. Especially is this true in a far-extending country like Canada, where conditions existing at Victoria, B.C. reproduce those of Southern England, while conditions at Winnipeg resemble those of the heart of Russia. A careful study of family budgets in the different industrial centres of Canada is therefore a necessary preliminary to the proper understanding of the information as to cost of living presented under the heading of "prices." This, also, it is hoped to undertake in due course.

With the above arrangements completed, and the several records mentioned in current operation, the Department may, it is thought, lay claim to be performing efficiently a necessary and important work in the field of Labour Statistics.

XI.—THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Many of the additions to the library during the past fiscal year have naturally related to the matters with which the Department has been brought most closely into contact during that period of the establishment. The Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, for instance, made it desirable that the Department should be well equipped in this respect. A list of some of the more important works on technical education now in the library will serve to indicate the general scope of this branch of the Department.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS.

Education for Industrial purposes. A report by John Seath, Superintendent of Education for Ontario, Toronto, 1911.

First report of the Royal Commissioners in Technical Education, London, 1882.

Second report of the Royal Commissioners in Technical Education, London, 1884.

Board of Education—Report on Technical and Commercial Education in East Russia, Poland, Galicia, and Bohemia. By James Baker, F.R.G.S., London 1900.

Board of Education—Special Reports on Educational Subjects. Vol. II. Education in the United States of America. Part 2. Washington, 1902.

Industrial Education and Industrial Conditions in Germany. United States Special Consular Reports. Vol. XXXIV. Washington, 1905.

Trade and Technical Education in the United States. U.S. Bulletin of Labour, Vol. IX. September, 1904.

Report of the Commission on Industrial and Technical Education of Massachusetts, 1906.

Annual Report of the Department of Technical Education of Nova Scotia, 1908-1909.

Report of the Board of Education—City of Toronto—on Technical Schools of the United States. Toronto, 1909.

Education for Efficiency in Railroad Service. By S. Shirley Eaton, U.S. Bureau of Education Bulletin No. 10, 1900.

German views of American education, with particular reference to industrial development, collected from the Report of the Royal Russian Industrial Commission of 1904. By Wm. N. Hadman, U.S. Bureau of Education, 1906.

Instruction in the Fine and Manual Arts in the United States. A Statistical Monograph by Henry Turner Bailey, U.S. Bureau of Education, Bulletin No. 6, Washington, 1909.

The Continuation School in the United States, by Arthur J. Jones, U.S. Bureau of Education, Bulletin No. 1, 1907.

On the Training of Persons to teach Agriculture in the Public Schools, by Liberty Hyde Bailey. U. S. Bureau of Education, Bulletin No. 1, 1908.

L'Enseignement Professionnel; Conseil Supérieur du Travail, Paris, 1905.

Education and Industrial Efficiency. Report of Albert H. Leake on Recent Developments in the Schools of Eastern States. Toronto, 1906.

Report of State Commission of Connecticut on Technical Education, 1903-1907, Hartford.

Technical Education in Germany, France, Japan and London. Special Consular Reports. Vol. XXXIII. Department of Commerce and Labour, Washington, 1905.

Technical Education for Girls in England, and Elsewhere.

Technical Education in Germany. Diplomatic and Consular Reports Nos. 591, and 601, 602, 603, 608, 609, 611, 615, 618. London, 1903-1904.

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Industrial Education. Eighth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour, United States, Washington, 1892.

Trade and Technical Education.—Seventeenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour, United States, Washington, 1902.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Educational Foundations of Trade and Industries, by Fabian Ware.

Proceedings of the Society for Promoting Engineering Education. Vols. I to XVI.

Mind and Hand, by Charles H. Ham.

Manual training, by C. M. Woodward.

Beginnings in Industrial Education, by Paul H. Hanus.

Education and Industrial Evolution, by F. T. Carlton.

Industrial Social Education, by W. A. Baldwin.

Business and Education by Frank H. Vanderlip.

The Teaching of Agriculture in the High Schools, by G. A. Bricker, N.Y.

The Conditions and Tendencies of Technical Education in Germany, by A. H. Chamberlain. C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N.Y.

The Making of a Trade School, by Mary Schenck Woolman.

Training Modern Mechanics.—How a Great Railroad Solved the Problem.—The story of the Apprentice System of the Grand Trunk Railroad System, Montreal, 1909.

Nova Scotia Technical College Calendar, Halifax, 1909-10.

Emparons-Nous de L'Industrie. Errol Bouchette, Ottawa, 1901.

Technical Education, by Henry Barnard, New York, 1872.

Industrial Efficiency, by Arthur Shedwell, London, 1909.

In addition to the above, the Department possesses a large number of periodicals, containing articles on the subject of industrial education.

GENERAL ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY.

In January, 1911, the Library of the late Carroll D. Wright was placed on the market, and advantage was taken of this fact to procure for the Department copies of several important works on industrial subjects. Some of these were out of print and could not be obtained through the ordinary channels. Among these volumes were the following:—

Conditions of Labour, by Henry George.

Ethics of Social Progress, by F. H. Giddings.

Money and Social Problems, by T. W. Harper.

Lectures on the Theory of Economics, by F. C. Hicks.

Socialism, by R. D. Hitchcock.

Modern Social Conditions, W. B. Bailey.

Final Biography of American Trade Union Publications, by G. E. Barnett.

Process of Government, by A. F. Bentley.

The New Internationalism, by H. Bolce.

Primitive property, by E. de Laveleye.

Elements of Political Economy, by E. de Laveleye.

History of American Socialism, by T. H. Noyes.

Social Development and Education, by M. V. O'Shea.

The Wealth of Labour, by F. L. Palmer.

History of Progress in Great Britain, by M. K. Philp.

Three Lectures on the Rate of Wages, by N. W. Senior.

Chinese Immigration, by G. F. Seward.

Various periodicals bearing on the work of the Department were added to the Library during the year.

XII.—THE CIRCULATION OF THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both English and French, which involves the keeping of separate mailing lists, and the printing of all notices in both languages, The number of paid subscriptions to the *Gazette* received during the past fiscal year was 7,431, the total paid circulation on the 31st of March, 1911, being 10,035, an increase of 609 over last year. The circulation of the *Gazette* has steadily increased, which has necessarily added to the work of the Circulation Branch in making entries, forwarding subscription notices, acknowledging remittances, sending out renewal subscription blanks, preparing and revising mailing lists, changing addresses of subscribers, &c. In addition to forwarding the *Gazette* to regular subscribers, a number of sample copies have also been sent out from the Department.

In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ending March 31, 1911, 5,818 letters were received and acknowledged, 5,226 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 406 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 186 to other matters connected with the circulation.

For the same period, 26,310 pieces of mail matters were despatched from the circulation branch, representing 20,539 communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions; 908 other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette* and 4,863 parcels.

During the fiscal year 1910-11 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 14,143 copies, of which 9,418 were on account of paid circulation,* and 4,725 to persons on the free and exchange lists.

The following figures will show the total circulation of the *Gazette* as it was on the last day of each of the fiscal years during the period from 1900 to 1911.

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STATISTICAL TABLES, XI., A. R. No. 35

TABLE SHOWING CIRCULATION OF THE *LABOUR GAZETTE* AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1900 TO 1911 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Annual Subscriptions.	Free and Exchange Distribution.	Total Circulation.
1900-1.....	4,391	2,158	6,912
1901-2.....	5,648	2,722	8,370
1902-3.....	7,748	3,046	10,794
1903-4.....	7,361	3,553	10,914
1904-5.....	6,645	3,717	10,362
1905-6.....	7,547	3,987	11,534
1906-7.....	8,033	4,105	12,138
1907-8.....	9,033	4,320	13,353
1908-9.....	9,338	4,472	13,810
1909-10.....	9,426	4,778	14,204
1910-11.....	10,035	4,799	14,834

* The actual number of paid subscribers at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, was 10,035.

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The following summary will show by Provinces the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1911.

Nova Scotia.....	800
New Brunswick.....	314
Prince Edward Island.....	44
Quebec.....	2,504
Ontario.....	3,899
Manitoba.....	462
Saskatchewan.....	515
Alberta.....	764
British Columbia.....	541
The Territories.....	6
The British Empire (other than Canada).....	58
Foreign countries.....	128
Total.....	10,035

FREE AND EXCHANGE LISTS.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazette* sent to public departments of the governments both Federal and Provincial, in this and other countries, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations who supply from time to time information requested by the department. The following summary will show the number of copies mailed monthly on account of exchange and free lists:—

Exchange List.

Departments of Governments (including Federal, Provincial, British and foreign Governments and their officers).....	540
Trade papers and labour journals.....	168

Free List.

Public libraries and libraries of educational institutions..	134
Members of the House of Commons.....	221
Members of the Senate.....	87
Boards of Trade.....	277
Newspapers.....	1,063
	————— 2,490

Labour organizations—

Nova Scotia.....	151
Prince Edward Island.....	100
New Brunswick.....	83
Quebec (copies, English and French).....	382
Ontario.....	751
Manitoba.....	112
Saksatchewan.....	78
Alberta.....	142
The Territories.....	2
British Columbia.....	239
	————— 2,150
53 Correspondents of the <i>Labour Gazette</i> (3 copies each).....	159
Total.....	4,799

REVENUE OF THE “LABOUR GAZETTE.”

The revenue of the *Labour Gazette* is derived from the sale of single copies and from subscriptions for one or more years. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than twelve copies are taken by the same person or institution 15 cents. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1910-11 shows that the net revenue derived by the Government from this source amounted to \$1,537.26.

Statement of the Revenue of the “Labour Gazette” for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

Amount received from subscriptions to <i>Labour Gazette</i>	\$1,496.97
Sale of single and bound copies.....	73.21
Amount received up to June 30, 1910 for subscriptions to the <i>Labour Gazette</i> which has been held pending the identification of the remitters, and which is now being paid into revenue, as no claims have been presented for same.....	3.20
	<hr/>
	\$1,573.38
Less	
Commission on subscriptions.....	\$35.58
Fees paid for postal notes transmitting amounts due as commission on subscriptions.....	54
	<hr/>
	36.12
	<hr/>
	\$1,537.26

XIII.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOUR GAZETTE AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette*, with some exceptions, is mailed from the Government Printing Bureau, under the supervision of the Department of Labour, this work necessitating the preparation of a mailing list and its constant revision, also the enclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* each month to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the copies of the *Gazette* are sorted and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled, for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion.

In addition to copies of the *Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers, or as exchanges, &c., copies of the *Gazette* are sent out from time to time as samples. Single copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for the same, or in connection with answers sent by the Department to inquiries on subjects which may have been dealt with, either in part or whole, in the *Labour Gazette*, but a limited number of all copies already issued is kept on file for the same purpose.

During the fiscal year 1910-11, copies of the individual numbers contained in Volumes X-XI of the *Labour Gazette* to the number of 164,111 were distributed, 139,580 in English and 24,531 in French, also 5,749 copies in English and 2,458 in French of individual numbers of the *Gazette* of previous years, or an average monthly distribution of 14,359 copies.

In addition to copies of the *Labour Gazette* distributed there were mailed from the Department 200 copies of bound volumes of the *Labour Gazette*; 1,190 copies of the Annual Report of the Department; twelve copies of the Report and Evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the cause of industrial disputes in British Columbia; four copies of the Report and Evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; nine copies of the Report and Evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into alleged employment of aliens by the Pere Marquette Railway Company; twenty-eight copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the influx of Italian labourers into Montreal and alleged fraudulent practices of employment agencies; sixty-five copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the dispute between the Bell Telephone Company and its operators at Toronto; 417 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the losses sustained by Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots, September, 1907; 418 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the losses sustained by the Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots, September, 1907; 347 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire the methods by which Oriental labourers have been induced to come to Canada; 113 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Industrial Disputes in the Cotton factories of the Province of Quebec; seven copies of the Special investigation of alleged fraudulent practices in England to induce printers to come to Canada; 347 copies of the Report by W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour, on mission to England to confer with British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from the Orient; forty-one copies of the Report by W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., on the methods adopted in Canada in the carrying out of Government Clothing Contracts; 225 copies of the Report of W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., on the need for the suppression of the Opium Traffic; eighty-four copies of the Report by Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, on Industrial Conditions in the Coal fields of Nova Scotia; 6,018 copies of "Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890-1909," by Mr.

R. H. Coats, B.A., Associate Editor of the *Labour Gazette*; 166 copies of the Report of the Special Committee of the House of Commons, to which was referred Bill "21" "An Act respecting hours of labour on Public Works"; 121 copies of the Report of the Special Committee of the House of Commons, to which was referred Bill "2" "An Act respecting Industrial and Co-operative Societies"; 168 copies of the "Conciliation and Labour Act, 1906"; 1,618 copies of the "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907"; 8,245 copies of indices to Volume X and other volumes of the *Labour Gazette*, and in addition to the distribution of these several reports, etc., communications in the nature of miscellaneous publications, documents, circular letters, Acts of Parliament, copies of the "Hansard," forms, and other matter of one kind and another were distributed to the number of 6,869, making a total in all of 199,029 separate communications or publications distributed by the Department through its Distribution Office, in addition to the correspondence of other branches of the Department, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, or an average monthly distribution of 16,585 publications, &c.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications, &c., distributed from the Distribution office of the Department during the fiscal year, 1910-11.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF LABOUR GAZETTES AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS MAILED FROM THE DISTRIBUTION
OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Name of Publication.	Months.												Number of Publications distributed 1910-11
	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
<i>Labour Gazette</i> , Individual copies, Vol. XI., English.	11,462	11,089	11,018	11,500	11,488	11,588	11,278	11,807	12,100	12,200	12,450	11,600	139,580
" " Miscellaneous, " " "	478	300	254	60	300	281	385	572	200	475	1,936	504	5,749
" " Bound Volumes, " " "	6	4	.....	2	4	6	6	4	109	15	16	11	183
" " Individual copies, Vol. XI., French.	2,122	2,118	2,168	2,089	2,011	2,049	2,021	1,900	1,942	1,922	2,100	2,089	24,531
" " Miscellaneous " " "	200	58	54	11	70	62	78	203	359	160	1,001	100	2,458
" " Bound Volumes, " " "	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	12	1	.....	17
Annual Reports, English.....	16	50	21	10	12	55	20	520	85	140	80	72	1,081
" " French.....	7	6	4	3	5	10	10	12	4	12	8	23	109
Report and Evidence of Royal Commission on Industrial Disputes in British Columbia.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	1	12
Report and evidence of Royal Commission on employment of aliens by Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Report and evidence of Royal Commission on employment of aliens by Pere Marquette Railway Company.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	3	1	9
Report and evidence of Royal Commission on influx of Italians at Montreal and fraudulent practices of employment agencies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	4	.....	1	5	3	5	28
Report of Royal Commission on Dispute between Bell Telephone Company and its employés, Toronto, Ont.....	9	12	3	3	4	7	4	6	4	5	6	2	65
Report of Royal Commission on the losses sustained by Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots, September, 1907.....	31	26	35	22	50	44	57	27	27	40	39	19	417
Report of Royal Commission on the losses sustained by Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots, September, 1907.....	31	26	35	22	50	44	57	27	27	41	39	19	418
Report of Royal Commission appointed to inquire into methods by which Oriental labourers have been induced to come to Canada.....	30	25	29	16	49	36	40	24	19	36	25	18	347
Report of Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Industrial Disputes in the cotton factories of the Province of Quebec.....	10	5	10	5	12	15	10	6	4	20	10	6	113
Reports of Special Inquiries:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7
Investigation of alleged fraudulent practices in England to induce printers to come to Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Report by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour, on mission to England to confer with British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from Orient.....	30	25	29	15	47	36	40	27	19	36	25	18	347

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XIV.—INQUIRIES, CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

The correspondence which was carried on by the Department of Labour during the past year covered a very wide range of subjects, inclusive not only of matters relative to the administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Combines Investigation Act and the Fair Wages Policy of the Government, and to the collection of labour statistics, but also to many other subjects having to do with labour conditions in Canada and to industrial and social problems in so far as the same relate to conditions in this country. Some of the requests for information were of a nature which called for special investigation by the Department; others had to do with matters before Parliament of interest to labour and to the students of industrial questions. In all cases an effort has been made to satisfy inquiries, whether the same related to matters strictly within the scope of the Department of Labour or not.

In addition to the large distribution which was made from the Department of Labour of the Report entitled: "Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890-1909" at the time this volume was published, very many requests were subsequently received from different parts of the Dominion, from the United States, and elsewhere for copies of this volume and for information relative to the cost of living in Canada.

Among those to whom copies of the Report were sent on request were the following: the High Commissioner for Canada in London, Eng.; the Committee on Ways and Means of the United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.; the Commission of Inquiry on the Cost of Living of the State of Massachusetts; the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, Chicago; the Consul-General for Belgium, Ottawa; the Acting Consul for Sweden, Montreal; G. R. Askwith, Comptroller General of the Commercial, Labour and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, London, Eng.; the Secretary of Labour, Wellington, New Zealand; S. D. Gupto, Esq., Statistical Officer of the Prices Inquiry Committee, Calcutta, India; and M. A. van de Sande Bakhuysen, The Netherlands.

Many inquiries were also addressed to the Department relative to the first application under the Combines Investigation Act which became law on May 4, 1910, namely that which related to the existence of an alleged combine in the manufacture and sale of boot and shoemaking machinery between the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada and certain manufacturers of boots and shoes in this country. The proceedings in this matter received widespread notice both in the press of Canada and of the United States as well as in a number of American magazines and periodicals. Information in regard to the purpose and scope of this law was also furnished to correspondents in different parts of Canada and elsewhere. In the month of December, 1910, a debate was held between the University of North Dakota and the University of Manitoba on the subject of "Resolved that the Combines Investigation Act of 1910 offers the proper remedy for Trusts, Combines, Monopolies and Mergers in Canada and the United States."

Widespread interest was shown in two Bills introduced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour, namely; "An Act to prohibit the improper use of Opium and other Drugs" and "An Act to prohibit the Manufacture and Importation of Matches made with White Phosphorus." Many communications were received in respect of both these measures to which reference has been made in earlier chapters of the present report.

The Bill entitled: "An Act respecting the Hours of Labour on Public Works," which was introduced in the House of Commons on November 23, 1910, by Mr.

Alphonse Verville (Maisonneuve), and which was under consideration by both Houses of Parliament during the past winter was also a subject of frequent inquiry. The Department having received frequent inquiry for copies of the report of the special committee of the House of Commons to which a measure on the same subject introduced during the preceding year had been referred, the clerk of the Committee in question kindly forwarded a considerable number of copies for direct distribution by the Department, and many have been sent out in reply to requests for the same.

Among other subjects of inquiry have been the following: Wages, hours, and conditions of employment in various trades and occupations; labour disputes, industrial accidents and diseases, and the means which should be adopted for their prevention; trade unionism in Canada; the Federal and Provincial laws relating to labour; compulsory arbitration; employment agencies; industrial training and technical education; employers' liability; workmen's compensation; child and female labour; opportunities for investment and for employment; prison labour; co-operation; workmen's liens; Canadian Government Annuities; public ownership; and immigration.

Information was also furnished for use in connection with debates on the following subjects: "Resolved that the protective tariff is the cause of the present high cost of living"; "Resolved that the present unsatisfactory conditions existing in society are due more to defects in the social system than to individual fault"; and the question of the "Open Shop Principle."

During the year several communications were received respecting the Alien Labour Act. Some of these communications contained complaints of alleged violations; others requested information regarding the method of procedure to be followed under this statute. The Alien Labour Act, as originally enacted in 1897 and amended in 1898, required that no proceedings should be instituted thereunder without the consent of the Attorney-General of Canada or of some person duly authorized by him, but it was found that this method made it difficult for persons who believed themselves to have suffered through violations of the Act to secure immediate redress, and the statute was accordingly further amended so that parties desirous of bringing suit might proceed in the local courts without reference to the Federal authorities. The Act was also amended in such other respects as experience had shown desirable, and appears in the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as Chapter 97, Volume II, page 1753, "An Act respecting the Importation and Employment of Aliens." Reference was made in the *Labour Gazette* to actions instituted during the year in the case of alleged infringement of the Act.